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        Wednesday, September 14, 2022
        House of Representatives,
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        Committee on Foreign Affairs,
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        Washington, D.C.
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             The committee met, pursuant to call, at 1:20 p.m., in
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        Room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Gregory Meeks
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[chairman of the committee] presiding.

Chairman Meeks. The Committee on Foreign Affairs will come to order. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point. Pursuant to Committee Rule 4, the chair may postpone further proceedings on approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

Without objection, all members will have five days to submit statements or extraneous materials on today's business. To insert statements into the record, please have your staff email the previously circulated address or contact full committee staff. As a reminder to members joining remotely, please keep your video function on at all times, even when not recognized by the chair.

Members are responsible for muting and unmuting themselves. And consistent with House rules, staff will only mute members as appropriate when they are not under recognition to eliminate background noise. As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider five measures and their amendments en bloc. We will then move to consider five measures and their amendments separately.

Any roll call votes will be postponed until the end of the markup. Pursuant to notice for purposes of markup, I now call up the measures and their amendments that were previously circulated to members' offices which without objection will be considered en bloc and each measure is

41	considered as read and the amendments to each are considered
42	as read and are agreed to.
43	[The measures and amendments offered en bloc of Chairman
44	Meeks follows:]
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Chairman Meeks. And without objection, after remarks, the committee will vote to order the measures favorably reported en bloc as amended, if amended, and any amendment or amendments that each measure shall be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The measures in the en bloc package are H.R. 8446,

Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022 with a Meeks amendment in the nature of a substitute designated No. 71 with a Meeks amendment designed No. 72., H.Res. 1342,

Reaffirming the importance of diplomacy and development in the United States -- African Union relations, promoting strategic partnerships and shared objectives between the United States and the African Union, and expressing strong support for the successful implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area, H.R. 8681, the John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship Act with a Titus amendment in the nature of a substitute designated No. 37., H.R. 8813, AFFECT Human Rights in Venezuela Act, and H.R. 6846, CORRUPT Act with a Malinowski amendment in the nature of a substitute designated No. 130.

I will now recognize myself to speak on the en bloc package. I strongly support all five of the measures included within this en bloc package. It is no secret that the historic challenges the world grapples with today are as

71 varied as they are complicated.

The range from global food insecurity to Putin's continued senseless large scale invasion of Ukraine and the corrupt oligarchs who sustain him to ongoing human rights and humanitarian challenges in various parts of the world. And as the world looks to the United States for its leadership that Congress looks to this committee, this body to rise through the test and meet these challenges. This en bloc embodies the strength of this committee.

They are bipartisan, robust responses to some of the most vexing foreign policy matters. And I encourage all of the members to join me in support. First, I am proud that this committee is advancing the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act to extend the U.S. government's flagship initiative to combat global hunger for another five years.

This comes at a critical time of profound food insecurity around the world. And I want to thank

Representative McCollum, Representative Smith, and ranking member McCaul for their partnership to move it forward.

Chairwoman Bass' resolution highlights the African Union's significant efforts to our strengthening institutions across Africa by promoting good governance, economic reforms, and human rights.

It underscores the significance of the African

Continental Free Trade Area as a potentially transformative initiative that could life millions in Africa out of poverty.

The next measure is quite meaningful to me and many others also. It has been a little more than two years that we lost a cherished colleague, one that I call Mr. Legend, a civil rights giant, one who is intertwined with American history and that is the late, great Representative John H. Lewis.

John was the conscious of Congress, a champion of human rights, not just here in the United States but globally. And H.R. 8681, a fellowship created in John's name which honors his legacy by supporting young scholars and studying the history of nonviolent civil rights movements around the world and improving the understanding of nonviolence as a critical tool for change. I want to thank Representative Williams for offering this important legislation. And if it wasn't for Congressman Lewis, I might not be sitting here today.

I also want to thank my good friend and colleague from the state next door to me in New York, Mr. Albio Sires for the next measure. The people of Venezuela have been confronting a historic crisis since 2014 that includes failures in governance, economic access security, and worsening human rights resolution. The independent international fact-finding mission on Venezuela initiated by the U.N. Human Rights Council three years ago has played a

key role in keeping the international community informed.

Renewing this mandate shows support for U.N. mechanisms and the multilateral corporation needed to respond to many challenges we face in the region and around the world. And I am pleased with the work as a chair of the western hemisphere of Mr. Sires who many of you may know chose not to run for reelection this go around. And he will be missed on this committee. But we have him for a few more months, and we will enjoy continuing to work with him and all that he does on a regular basis.

Mr. Sires. Thank you, Chairman.

Chairman Meeks. And finally, I want to thank
Representative Malinowski for this last measure in the en
bloc which shines a light and combats Putin's corruption.
One of the Kremlin's key assets for prosecuting is horrific
war of choice against Ukraine and for spreading its corrupt
influence throughout Europe and the world. It is a network
of kleptocratic actors that poison our financial systems and
enrich themselves at the expense of the Russian people.

If we aim to truly cripple Russian's war efforts, U.S. sanctions policies must more effectively target these individuals and their ill begotten finances. That is why I am pleased to move this bill forward.

So I strongly support all the measures that we are

considering today in the en block. And I urge all members to join me to do the same. And before we continue, of course, I now would like to recognize my friend and our ranking member, Mr. McCaul of Texas, for his remarks.

Mr. McCaul. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this markup. I am glad we could work together on this. And I am in support of all the measures we will be considering here today, including my resolution of inquiry related to Afghanistan and Ranking Member Foxx's resolution of inquiry related to Iran. But I will talk about those in a minute.

As someone from an agriculture state myself, I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of the Global Food Security Act along with you, Mr. Chairman and Representatives McCollum and Chris Smith. COVID-19 and unprecedented droughts have already strained global food supply chains. And now Putin's unprovoked and full scale invasion of Ukraine is yet another nail in the coffin.

Globally, 50 million people across 45 countries are on the brink of famine. In Somalia, we are days away from the official famine declaration. Today over 300,000 children are facing emergency starvation.

And amidst this global crisis, we cannot lose focus on longer term investments and food security and agriculture-led economic growth. Ultimately, this bill builds the capacities

of families and communities to provide for themselves.

Combating the global food crisis must be a priority for

169 Congress and this administration.

I hope the House will quickly advance this legislation and also want to thank Senators Risch and Casey for their leadership on this issue in the Senate. I am also pleased to support my friend, Mr. Sires' bill, and we are going to miss you. Sir, it has been a real honor to serve in Congress with you and on this committee.

Your bill directs the State Department to support a twoyear extension of the international fact-finding mission in
Venezuela which is very important to me as well as I have
several constituents still in prison in Venezuela. Since it
was established in 2019, this mission has uncovered
systematic crimes against humanity being committed by the
Maduro regime. The mission was also the first independent
organization that found the Venezuelan regime was wrongfully
detained. I mentioned four nationals to extract concessions
including Americans.

Right now, at least 11 Americans were being wrongfully detained by the criminal Maduro regime, again, some of whom are my constituents. Last week, Matt Heath, and American and Marine, marked two years as a hostage of Nicolás Maduro. I take my obligation to these Americans seriously and implore

the State Department to work with Congress to please get them
home. And I want to thank you, sir, for introducing that
bill.

And lastly, I am a cosponsor of Mr. Sherman's Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act. Before I yield back, I also want to congratulate the brave Ukraine fighters as they take back more of their land in this most impressive counteroffensive. To me, it is a game changer, what we are seeing take place. And we need to continue to get these weapons in and particularly the long-range artillery that is helping them win this fight.

I am getting firsthand accounts of Russians literally running and fleeing from the Ukrainians, some taking their uniforms off as they run into the woods. It has been quite a change since you and I were down in Poland on the Ukraine board and for the better. And as someone who values freedom and democracy, I know you do, Mr. Chairman, we need to do everything we can to help them win this war. And so with that, I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. Thank you, Mr. McCaul. I now recognize members by committee seniority alternated between Democrats and Republicans for the purpose of speaking on the en bloc package. And if someone by chance missed their turn, please let our staff know and we will come back to you. I now

215 recognize Mr. Albio Sires for five minutes.

Mr. Sires. Thank you, Chairman Meeks. Thank you for working with me on this act. Ranking Member McCaul, thank you for your contribution to this. This is as important to me as it is to you and I know the chairman's also and my colleague, Chairman Castro.

I would like to take this opportunity to speak about the AFFECT Human Rights in Venezuela Act which I am leading alongside with my good colleagues. A report came out last week that indicated that the total number of migrants and refugees having fled Venezuela will eclipse seven million by the end of this year. Seven million people have left their home country which transform from a beacon of prosperity and democracy to a failed state within my lifetime and on our watch.

Nicolás Maduro and his cronies have stripped the citizens of fundamental rights, imprison them for protesting his assault on democracy, and deprive them of basic necessities. Maduro has turned Venezuela sovereign wealth into a slush fund for his accomplices and he has turned the military on civilian protestors. Freedom House has classified Venezuela as not free. That is not free, placing it in the company of Iran and Afghanistan.

And the Wilson Center reports that merely 80 percent of

Venezuelans are living in extreme poverty. The U.N. Human Rights Council which the United States rejoined as a member earlier this year initiated an independent international fact-finding mission to investigate human rights violations in Venezuela since 2014. This was not an easy task and it was complicated further by the resistance from Maduro's regime and restriction from COVID-19, meaning that they weren't able to work on the grounds in Venezuela.

Despite the challenges, the fact-finding mission has carried out its investigation to the fully extent possible. Their reports contain overwhelming evidence that the international human rights have been blatantly violated with witnesses' statements describing extrajudicial killings, torture, wireless surveillance, arbitrary detention, and civilian trials taking place before a military tribunal. This is in addition to nearly 1,000 political prisoners and wrongfully detained foreign nationals, including 11 Americans.

And surprisingly, Venezuela's authorities have failed to implement a fact-finding missions' recommendation to improving human rights in the country. Meanwhile, our attempts to encourage dialogue towards a peaceful democratic transfer of power in Venezuela was stalled. And the humanitarian situation on the ground continues to worsen.

The fact-finding mission mandate is set to expire this
month. We cannot allow this to happen. That is why I work
with my colleagues, Joaquin Castro, in consultation with
Chairman Meeks, Ranking Member McCaul to introduce the AFFECT
Human Rights in Venezuela Act.

I am proud to have secured endorsements and cosponsors from both parties and all across the political spectrum.

This bill reflects the consensus of Congress and the American people that we must use our voice and vote at the U.N. to preserve the fact-finding mission and provide them with assistance in completing the investigation. It directs the President, Secretary of State, U.N. ambassador to take concrete action to support accountability for human rights violation in Venezuela and seek closure, justice, and restitution for their victims.

Additionally, it empowers the administration to work with international partners who deliver aid directly to the Venezuelan people, including migrants and refuges residing in other countries rather than channeling money through the Maduro regime. Finally, the bill authorizes action to secure the release of political prisoner and roughly detained foreign nationals in Venezuela, including American citizens. As we continue to strive to a transitional power in Venezuela, the fact-finding mission reporting will continue

to serve as a source for victims who will have the opportunity to pursue long awaited justice and restitution.

This mission has laid out steps that will be necessary to resolve Venezuela's structural issues once constitutional rights and separation of powers are restored. As our partner, countries in the Western hemisphere come together, casing aside ideology to take up, of course, at the U.N., it is essential to show that we have their back. This bill will make clear to the world that the United States will not shrink from the responsibility of protecting human rights and democracy around the world.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the AFFECT

Human Rights in Venezuela Act and to report it favorably to

the floor. Thank you, Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I now recognize Representative Chris Smith of New Jersey who is the ranking member of the subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights.

[Simultaneous speaking.]

Mr. Smith. Thank you so very much, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Albio Sires, for that very good bill. I would add it as a cosponsor, and I appreciate all the work you have done, not just on that country and also Cuba and some of the other human rights abusers in the hemisphere, including

Nicaragua. Thank you, Albio Sires, Chairman of the Western
Hemisphere Subcommittee.

I would like to speak in support of the bipartisan Global Food Security Act of 2022. It was first introduced or it was introduced by my friend, Betty McCollum, of which I am the lead Republican cosponsor. It is nearly eight years to the day when I first introduced the Global Food Security Act in the House back in 2014.

But Betty is the lead Democrat. So we have worked very, very closely together throughout the year as well. It didn't pass that year. It did in the next Congress, and it has been in the estimation of many a very successful piece of legislation that has promoted food security, resilience, and nutrition in developing countries in keeping with U.S. national security interests.

It has been my pleasure to work with Betty over the years on this legislation and our staff working together on this one. And we have made some really good progress. One of the objectives of the Global Food Security Act was to take a whole of government approach led by USAID in promoting food security in conducting oversight hearings with regards to its implementation, and I chaired many of those hearings.

We found that there were several places where the whole of agency approach, let alone whole of government approach,

was lacking. One area that needed attention was to make sure that our nutrition efforts were firing on all cylinders. While the original Global Food Security Act and subsequent reauthorization placed great emphasis on reducing stunting, especially places like Nigeria, and then addressing the critical importance of the first 1,000 days of life, from conception to the second birthday, it did not address the deleterious impact of intestinal worms which could have on the nutrition needs of children in particular.

And we have all seen pictures of children with distended bellies caused by worms that rob them of needed nutrients.

Children are the future, and we need to do everything we can to obliterate those worms in their systems. The USAID, however, our deworming efforts were siloed in the global health late with other neglected tropical diseases.

Nutrition efforts were split between global health and the Bureau of Food Security. Thus we had a left hand/right hand issue. And too often our deworming efforts were a one-off not coordinated with our nutrition programs.

With this reauthorization however, we are seeing the full integration of deworming with nutrition, and just as importantly, with water sanitation, hygiene or wash programming within our government. In other words, our integrated programming will kill the parasites that harm the

nutritional needs of our children and make them more prone to other sicknesses as well and illness. Feed the children and teach methods with changing behavior and prevent reinfestation by worms.

This coordination will help maximize the use of our U.S. tax dollars and above all will help those children to be healthier so they can thrive. I also want to strongly support legislation introduced by my good friend and colleague from California, Karen Bass. Chairwoman Bass affirming the importance of diplomacy and development in the United States, African Union relations, promoting strategic partnerships, and shared objectives between the EU and AU and expressing strong support for a successful implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement.

So glad to be the cosponsor on Karen's bill, her resolution. I thank her for her tireless efforts on behalf of the people of Africa and for this resolution as well.

Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time. And again, I thank you for this markup.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I now recognize Representative Gerry Connolly of Virginia who is the president of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

Mr. Connolly. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you to you and the ranking member for bringing a bipartisan en

bloc package of five bills. And I enthusiastically support every one of them. I would add to my friend, Chris Smith, when he talked about the need for coordination of global food security and global health.

I have also been pleased to introduce with my friend,
Mr. Chabot, the Global Health Security Act for the last
several years which would reestablish a coordinated role in
hopefully the National Security Council to monitor pandemics
and big international health threats before they become
crises. And this committee should absolutely be the locus
for monitoring global food security and global health
security. And I agree with Mr. Smith on that argument.

Mr. Chairman, I do want to just pay tribute to two of our departing colleagues who are here today, my friend, Albio Sires, who has been a mentor, brings passion, especially to south of the border issues, including in the Caribbean. He reminds that the authoritarian and Communist threat remains, that people suffer and they can't be forgotten, and that American policy needs to reflect that. I salute Mr. Sires for his years of service, both in New Jersey and here in the United States Congress, and we will miss him terribly.

Mr. Deutch has been a leader as the chairman of our Middle East subcommittee and has brought an astute perspective that helps this committee try to approach the

region with some reason and balance. And I really have

appreciated that approach and his leadership. And we will

miss him as well and wish him God speed on his new endeavor.

I yield back. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back, and I join him in regards to Mr. Deutch who I will talk about a little bit later. We have got to finish this markup. But I do want to mention him also because he will be missed, and I know he is departing very soon. I now recognize Representative Joe Wilson of South Carolina who is the ranking member of the subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism for five minutes.

Mr. Wilson. Thank you, Chairman Greg Meeks and Ranking Member Mike McCaul for bringing these important measures before us today. I am grateful to support House Resolution 8446, the bipartisan Global Food Security Reauthorization Act. War criminal Putin's war against a sovereign Ukraine with subsequent food blockage has caused a sharp increase in the number of food insecure persons around the world.

Victory for Ukraine is important for the world. The United States has long been a leader in humanitarian aid, and it is critical that his bipartisan commitment to reduce poverty instability is continued. Also congratulations comes to Albio Sires for the Human Rights in Venezuela Act.

Your service has made such a positive difference for democracy, and we wish you the best in the future. You will be missed. And I will always cherish your delegation leadership as we visited with democratic leaders of Argentina and Chile.

Finally, on February 24 today after war criminal Putin's invasion of sovereign Ukraine, I was grateful to co-lead the bipartisan Corruption Act which is House Resolution 6846.

This bill requires a determination within 30 days as to whether certain specified oligarchs meet criteria to be subject to sanctions related to corruption and human rights violations. As the people of Ukraine continue their heroic efforts to repel Putin's criminal forces for victory in Ukraine, we must confront the corrupt network of kleptocrats and human rights abusers who have enabled Putin's delusional revisionist fantasy, sacrificing young Russians for Putin's personal taking of oil, money, and power.

Additionally, I was grateful to co-lead House Resolution 1266 requesting that the President transmit certain documents relating to any initiative or negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program. The Biden administration is desperate to advance a bad deal, an insane agreement. Reportedly, more than 170 sanctions would be lifted before Congress even has an ability to review the deal.

455 These effects are devastating and expansive. Iran's
456 economic sector would be free to continue working with mass
457 murderers. Arms embargos will be lifted. The Islamic
458 Revolutionary Guard coordinate, embolden, and funded to
459 proliferate more tourism, more rockets for Hamas and
460 Hezbollah to attack Israeli civilians all for the sake of
461 saying a deal has been reached.

It is also vehemently clear that part of the negotiations, the Biden administration has implicitly green-lit normalization with the criminal Assad regime who continues to butcher his own people and is facilitating the Iranian regime's production of missiles in Syria. Dangerous negotiations have also been continued even as Iran continues to develop ballistic missiles to fulfill their stated goal, deal to Israel, death to America. It is not possible to negotiate with those acting in bad faith.

It is critical that Congress not be kept in the dark concerning the disastrous consequences of the concessions to the Iranian regime. I am grateful that it is actually bipartisan for similar concerns. In the tradition of former Chairman Eliot Engel and former U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman. And I urge all of us to work on this resolution of inquiry.

In addition, it is really bittersweet today and that is we would be congratulating Chairman Ted Deutch who is

completing his service. And it is just been my honor to serve with him on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Terrorism subcommittee. And I just wish him well for the continued service that I know he will have not in the House of Representatives. And with that, I yield back. Thank you.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. And now I would like to recognize the gentleman that individuals have been talking about who will miss on this committee very much. And I will miss him personally for all of the consulting with him and talking to him and getting his thoughts and advice on the Middle East and the region and abroad.

He has been more than just a member as Mr. Sires has on this committee. He has been a friend. And so he is going to be drastically missed. But I still have his cell phone number as I have Mr. Sires. So just still expect to get phone calls from me even though you won't be here.

There is a saying, you can run but you can't hide. And so I will find you and still consult with you. So I now recognize the chair of the subcommittee in the Middle East and North Africa and Global Counterterrorism, Chairman Ted Deutch.

Mr. Deutch. Thank you. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. The phone service works both ways. So be careful what you ask for. I hadn't realized until these nice words that in fact

this -- there may be one more hearing. This is definitely my last markup.

And so I just wanted to take a moment to do a couple things. I want to acknowledge the measures in this en bloc, first of all, global food security, reaffirming the importance of diplomacy and development in U.S.-African Union relations, the John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship, and fighting for human rights in Venezuela, fighting against Russian corruption. There is in this en bloc I think a fine representation of the way this committee works at its best.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for the way that they have conducted themselves through their leadership of this committee. I want to thank all of my colleagues for understanding that at a time of really significant challenges around the world the United States is — our leadership is most effective when our messaging is clear and strong and bipartisan. And I am grateful to my colleagues on this committee who time and time again find ways to come together to assert that leadership on behalf of our constituents and our country.

I am especially grateful to Mr. Connolly, for your kind words and to the chairman for his very kind words. Mr. Wilson, we have one more hearing together. So I have got something planed for you.

But it is been an honor to serve with you, and I

appreciate your leadership on the subcommittee. And I would

like to acknowledge Congressman Sires especially on this day

with this bill before us. I too have traveled with Mr. Sires

to the region.

And those of us on this committee, most of us have opportunities to travel all over the world. There are few moments in all of the travels that I have done that stand our quite the way this one particular moment does when Congressman Sires led a trip to Colombia. And we stood across the bridge from Venezuela.

And we had just finished taking a tour of the warehouse that was overflowing with humanitarian supplies. So many of those supplies with the flag of the United States of America stamped on the side because we want to be of assistance. That is what we do in our country.

And we want to reach out to those in need and those who are challenged when their freedom is challenged and is oppressed and is crushed. We left the warehouse. We stood on the bridge and we looked across the way where Maduro had put tractor trailers across the bridge telling us that he did not want our help.

And I will finish with this. Albio, thank you for that moment. And as we think about the role again of his

committee but more importantly just of the job that we do of representing our constituents.

First and foremost for all us is making sure that we are looking out for them and their interest and the interest of the United States. And on this committee that often means standing up for them and our values against other leaders who do not share those values and making sure that in this case the citizens of Venezuela, though they did not receive our aid here, loud and clear, our commitment to them and their freedom just as we do in some many places around the world. It has been an incredible honor to do that important work standing up for the values that we all share on both sides of this dais as members Congress and most importantly as citizens of the United States of America. I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I now recognize Representative Bill Keating of Massachusetts who is the chair of the subcommittee on Europe, Energy, and the Environment in Cyber for five minutes.

Mr. Keating. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I also want to thank Representative Deutch for his leadership and the privilege of being on the committee he chaired since I have been here in Middle East. And his leadership will be missed.

We will have time in the future to talking about our

friendship. I think some of the committee members that have traveled with us realize his fine appreciation for the fine music that he has. And the edification of the members here, his favorite song, Love Potion No. 9.

And he will be missed. His friendship will continue, though, I know in his new role. And AJC will be blessed with his leadership. Today's markup is an important one. I support the bills on it.

I just want to draw your attention to two, the CORRUPT Act, which I am an original cosponsor, requires the State Department to review and determine if sanctions are applicable, key individuals in Russia who have been accused of corrupt acts. Russian's horrific illegal actions in Ukraine are reprehensible. And any individual found to have contributed to the Kremlin's ability to wage war in Ukraine should and must be sanctioned.

While we must hold Kremlin leaders to account, we must also address how Russia's illegal war on Ukraine impacts food security around the world. To help address this issue, I wholeheartedly support H.R. 8446, the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022 with Russia attempting to use starvation in food insecurities as a means to influence and a weapon of war. I believe it is vital for the U.S. to continue to use its resources to build food resilience and

increased capacity.

I supported the original Global Food Security Act in

2016 and its initial reauthorization in 2018. I support the

reauthorization today and encourage its reporting through the

committee. Also, for the notice of committee members, we

will be holding a hearing next Wednesday on the

accountability for atrocity crimes committed by Russia and

Ukraine.

It is Wednesday the 21st at 2:00 p.m. and a classified briefing for members on the latest update in Ukraine which will be Tuesday at 10:00 a.m. All of the committee members are welcome to attend. And with that I yield back as the chairman.

Chairman Meeks. I now recognize Representative David Cicilline for five minutes.

Mr. Cicilline. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for bringing these measures before the committee en bloc.

And thank you in particular for your leadership addressing hunger that has really taken the world by storm over the past year. Recent events around the world including Vladimir Putin's unlawful invasion of Ukraine has spotlighted global food insecurity kleptocracy and has struggled for human rights around the world.

I am grateful that we can advance key legislation that

grapples with each of these important issues. In already fragile states like Lebanon, the prospect of starvation hangs over not only Lebanese people with a large refugee population currently housed in that country. After years of fleeing unspeakable violence in the horrors of war, refugees now face the stark reality of not having enough to eat to sustain themselves and their children.

With that and other flashpoints around the world in mind, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8846, the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act. The Lebanese people have been badly let down by the corrupt political elite and has left the general population angry and eager for change. Bad actors eager to sow chaos will undoubtedly use food insecurity to further destabilize the country, and we must not allow this to happen.

As we work to stand up for human rights and American foreign policy, we must do all that we can in this Congress to ensure the most vulnerable are fed. Next, democracy around the world is under attack, including of course in Venezuela. I want to thank my friends, Chairman Sires and Chairman Castro, for your leadership on human rights in Venezuela and for inducing H.R. 8813.

For too long, the people of Venezuela have been subjected to human rights abuses by the immoral and thuggish

government of Nicolás Maduro. We know that those fighting for democracy and the rule of law have been subjected to unspeakable crimes by the Venezuelan government. We know that it is Venezuela has protested their government because of food shortages and extraordinary economic mismanagement.

The Venezuelan government did all it could to crush this resistance. We must insist the independent international fact-finding mission on Venezuela established by the United Nations Human Rights Council continue its work to expose the crimes of the Maduro regime. For that reason, I enthusiastically support Mr. Sires' AFFECT Human Rights in Venezuela Act and urge my colleagues to do the same.

The people of Venezuela deserve democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. They deserve to live in prosperity and not under the thumb of kleptocrats and corrupt officials that line their pockets while young and old alike suffer from hunger and poverty. Next I turn to the illegal, unjustified war against people of Ukraine by Vladimir Putin.

And I thank Mr. Malinowski for his strong leadership on the issue of corruption and kleptocracy and Russia and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6846, the CORRUPT Act.

Vladimir Putin is the world's worst criminal. He has foolishly leveraged the Russian state into an insane war of conquest and a peaceful and democratic neighbor.

He has plundered the Russian state for his own material wealth and for the personal enrichment of his cronies. And he has murdered and imprisoned his political opponents and brave journalists that dare report on his corrupt and immoral regime. And he sought to foster instability in democratic nations around the world, including here in the United States, by interfering in elections and sowing social divisions and discord. Because of his demented and grotesque policies, Vladimir Putin risks the ruin of his own nation.

But he has not done it alone. For years, Vladimir Putin has presided over a system of governance that enabled a small country of corrupt elites eager to grow fat and rich while the Russian people suffer under the brutal Putin regime. I am working to make sure that for his crimes Vladimir Putin and his inner circle face justice if they dare enter the jurisdiction of the United States and the Judiciary Committee. Until then, let's do all we can to punish those who have stood by, enabled, or supported the 21st century's most despicable tyrant.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to also add my voice to the praise of our colleague, Congressman Chairman

Deutch who has served on this committee and I have had the privilege of serving on both the Judiciary and Foreign

Affairs Committee with Chairman Deutch. And in every way, he

has used his service not only to make really enduring and important contributions to our country and to countries around the world, always speaking to the deep values of democracy, human rights, and peace, always presenting some of the most thoughtful testimony and most incisive questioning we have had in this committee and someone who will bring all of those skills to his new position. But we often say, I am sorry to see you go, my friend, and he will always be friend.

In this case, it really is my friend, someone who has been a great mentor to me, a source of guidance and wisdom. And very often when I am thinking glumly about the future of our great democracy, I think of people like Ted Deutch who have provided an extraordinary service to America. And I wish him well and say thank you and God bless. And I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. I now recognize Representative Joaquin Castro who is the chair of the subcommittee on international development, international organizations, and global corporate social impact for five minutes.

Mr. Castro. Thank you, Chairman Meeks. I support the measures being considered en bloc. The Global Food Security Reauthorization Act, the John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship Act, the resolution regarding the African Union, and the CORRUPT Act. And I thank the sponsors for their diligent and

719 hard work.

I also want to thank Chairman Sires for his work with me
on the AFFECT Human Rights in Venezuela Act which is included
in the en bloc package. As this committee knows, we are
currently facing the greatest number of displaced people in
the world since World War II. One of the biggest causes is a
refugee and migrant crisis in our own hemisphere.

The number of Venezuelans displaced now ties with Ukraine as the world's largest. The United States must do more to address the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela and support countries like Colombia and Ecuador who have been at the forefront of responding to this exodus. I am proud to co-lead this bill which marks a meaningful step towards restoring democracy, stability, and prosperity for the Venezuelan people.

The AFFECT Human Rights in Venezuela bill will address an urgent and worsening crisis that demands more attention for the United States and from the world. This bill solidifies the United States support for the U.N. independent international fact-finding mission on Venezuela and affirms the U.S. commitment to addressing the humanitarian needs of the Venezuelan people. The fact-finding mission is crucial in documenting human rights abuses, pervasive impunity, and stifling repression committed by the Maduro regime.

This independent mission is also key in informing the political negotiations and ensuring a coordinated and effective global response to the humanitarian crisis. The United States must also continue to support United Nations efforts like the world food program to alleviate the humanitarian situation and engage with key Venezuelan actors in a constructive way. Additionally, we must reevaluate the United States policy towards Venezuela to determine how we can support a negotiated political transition while simultaneously condemning continued oppression.

In particular, as I have said for years, the United States must assess the effectiveness of our sanctions and the unintended consequences in furthering poverty and suffering of the Venezuelan people. Supporting this bill and in turn the U.N. fact-finding mission, multilateral humanitarian efforts, and inclusive negotiations is just one step in what I hope will be a larger effort from the Congress and from the administration. I encourage my colleagues on the committee to support this bipartisan legislation and the other measures as well. I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I now recognize the gentlelady from Nevada, Representative Titus, for five minutes. No? I understand Representative Titus is not there. So I recognize the gentleman from New Jersey,

Representative Malinowski, for five minutes who I caught by surprise.

Mr. Malinowski. Yes, actually, if there is somebody ahead of me because we have a couple of -- there is not? All right. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, members.

In discussing the bill that I have before the committee, I want to first thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support, Representatives Curtis, Kinzinger, Salazar, Fitzpatrick, and Joe Wilson. You led this bill with me when Putin's invasion kicked off. And despite what the news often says, behind the curtains, I have seen -- we have all seen tremendous bipartisan unity over the last six months to ensure that Ukraine's brave fighters have all of the military hardware that they need and the support that they need more broadly from the United States.

We have this bipartisan unity because of scenes like this. This is a familiar image I hoped all of us now have seen following the massacre in the Ukrainian village of Bucha. And of course, we know it is only one of many atrocities committed by the Russian military against the Ukrainian people.

I have in my hand here a piece of shrapnel from the fighting in Kharkiv which to me is it is something very striking because it gives tangible meaning to the death, the

violence that has been unleashed on innocent people in

Ukraine by the Putin regime. And I will just pass it around.

But the point I want to make today is that this would not be possible without this.

This is a picture of a friend of many people on this committee, a Russian dissident named Vladimir Kara-Murza. I believe he has testified before this committee. He is one of the bravest people I have ever met.

Putin tried to poison him twice and he survived. In his most recent trip to Russia, he was arrested and is now in pre-trial detention. And the point here is that it is Putin's fear of brave Russians like this, Russians who have fought for democracy and human rights within their own country that leads to his fear of the people of Ukraine who have modeled democracy and respect for human rights in their own country.

The war in Ukraine begins with repression inside Russia and hence the bill that we are considering today. We have before us a list of nearly 200 key cronies of Putin, individuals who have been identified by these brave Russian [inaudible] Alexei Navalny as the lynchpins of this regime as the reasons why Putin is able to stay in power and fuel the war in Ukraine while enabling him to steal money from the Russian people to empower his regime. That is why we

continue to call for sanctions against enablers of the Putin regime.

That is why we are separately moving legislation through the NDAA to make the United States -- to secure our financial system in the United States against the proceeds of the corruptions. And that is why I hope everyone will join me today in supporting this legislation that will under the Magnitsky Act initiate the process of sanctioning this group of individuals who have been identified by Russian democracy activities as lynchpins of the Putin regime. I will end by quoting something that Vladimir once said.

He said that the Magnitsky Act is the most pro-Russian law ever to have been passed by a foreign parliament. Pro-Russian because it stands with those Russians who honestly speak the truth about the nature of the regime and who have the courage to try to change their country for the better. We stand with them just as much as we stand with the people of Ukraine today. Thank you, and I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. Hearing no further request for recognition, the committee will proceed to consider the notice items en bloc. Pursuant to the previous order, the question occurs on the measures en bloc as amended if amended. We are going to take a vote by voice. Well, all members please unmute your microphones.

839 All those in favor, say aye. 840 All those opposed, say no. 841 In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. 842 The committee will now stand in recess pending the end 843 of votes on the floor. The committee is now in recess. 844 [Recess.] 845 Chairman Meeks. The committee will come to order. 846 And before we begin, I'd like to add that the measures 847 considered en bloc are agreed to. 848 And without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid 849 on the table. 850 Pursuant to the previous order of the committee, each 851 measure is ordered favorably reported, as amended, if 852 amended, and each amendment or amendments to each bill shall 853 be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a 854 substitute. 855 And without objection, staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes. 856 857 Now, let's move into the five measures being considered 858 separately. 859 H.R. 2374, Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education 860 Act; H.R. 4213, the YSEALI Act with a Castro amendment in the

nature of a substitute designated 108; H.R. 8153, the Indo-

Pacific Engagement Act; H.Res. 1240, Requesting the

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863	President, and directing the Secretary of State, to transmit
864	to the House of Representatives copies of all documents in
865	their possession referring or relating to certain aspects of
866	the United States withdrawal from Afghanistan, and H.Res.
867	1266, Requesting the President to transmit certain documents
868	to the House of Representatives relating to any initiative or
869	negotiations regarding the Iran nuclear program.
870	We will, first, consider H.R. 2374, the Peace and
871	Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act.
872	Pursuant to notice, for purposes of the markup, I now
873	call up H.R. 2374, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian
874	Education Act.
875	The clerk will report the bill.
876	Ms. Hallman. H.R. 2374, to require the Secretary of
877	State to submit annual
878	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the first reading of
879	the bill is dispensed with and the bill shall be considered
880	as read and open to amendment at any point.
881	[The bill H.R. 2374 follows:]
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****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

Chairman Meeks. And at this time, I recognize myself to speak briefly on this measure.

I support passage of H.R. 2374, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act, introduced by Mr. Sherman of California. An identical bill was reported last Congress with the full support of this committee. The State

Department helped to finalize the text of this legislation and has no concerns about its passage in Congress.

This bill requires the Department of State to report on the curriculum used in schools in areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority or located in Gaza. Among the topics it includes, the report must address: one, whether the materials used encourage violence or intolerance toward other nations or ethnic groups; two, the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to reform such materials, and three, whether the United States Foreign Assistance is used to fund the dissemination of the offending materials.

The State Department must make such reports publicly available. Both the State Department, the United Nations, and the Palestinian Authority have taken measures to improve the content of Palestinian textbooks in recent years, but there is still work to be done, particularly by the PA.

This legislation will help Congress better monitor progress in this area and assure we are spending American

- taxpayer dollars to promote peace as opposed to intolerance.
- 909 Please join me in supporting this bill.
- 910 I now recognize Representative Brian Mast of Florida for 911 5 minutes.
- 912 Mr. Mast. You're surprising me. I didn't know you were 913 going to come over here first, but happy to talk about it.
- 914 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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- 915 So, I'm proud to be one of the Republican leads on this 916 piece of legislation. I want to thank Congressman Sherman 917 for his work on this as well.
- And just to underline a few of the examples, I guess,
 that we could give, I have a number of them here. But I want
 to give two of them.
- So, here's one example: it's a fourth grade Palestinian math problem, and in this fourth grade Palestinian math problem, they ask this: the number of martyrs of the First Intifada is 2,026 martyrs and the number of martyrs of the Al-Aqsa Intifada is 5,050. The number of martyrs in the two Intifadas is X number of martyrs. That's an actual math problem out of a Palestinian textbook.
 - I could give another one here. Here's a geography question that says -- this is for sixth grade geography -- define the borders of Palestine, right? And they're to find the borders of Palestine. They completely erase Israel's

- 932 existence, right? So, there's one right there. The list 933 goes on and on in these books.
- 934 So, basically, the hope for peace in that region is to -- what? -- ask the kids to not attend school? No, that can't 935 936 be the answer. So, the answer has to be make sure that they are not being taught this type of curriculum, and above that, 937 938 make sure that U.S. taxpayers certainly are not paying to make this the curriculum that they are being taught. And 939 that's why this particular piece of legislation is so 940 941 important.
- 942 So, I thank my colleague for his work on this, and I 943 yield the balance of my time.
- Ohairman Meeks. The gentleman yields.
- 945 I now recognize Representative Brad Sherman of 946 California for 5 minutes.
- 947 Mr. Sherman. Thank you.
- At the outset, I'd like to commend the chairman for all the bills that are being brought forward. I support all of them. I realize there are resolutions of inquiry that I put in a different category than that.
- I want to commend our very close friend, Ted Deutch, who
 has served as chair of the Middle East and North Africa

 Subcommittee. He has left an incredible legacy. I know
 he'll be leaving Congress in a few weeks. I believe this is

his last markup in this committee. And I just want to take a moment to commend him for his outstanding service to our country.

I also want to commend Congressman Albio Sires, not only for his bill AFFECT Human Rights, the Venezuela Act, but also for his service to the committee. And I know that he will be serving with us through the end of this year.

I want to thank the chairman for bringing up my bill, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act. I proposed this bill in the last Congress. It passed in this committee in December of 2019, without objection, by voice vote. And my hope is that we can do that here today, to be as expeditious as possible.

My hope, also, is that this time we'll not only just pass the bill through this committee, but that it will be brought forward on the Floor. Given its bipartisan support, I think it could easily pass on a suspension.

I want to thank so many members of this committee for cosponsoring the bill, including Representatives Mast,

McCaul, Chabot, Fitzpatrick, Salazar, Chris Smith, Schneider,

Manning, Malliotakis, Steube, Wagner, and Cicilline -- a

diverse and bipartisan group of our members. And, of course,

we have a host of cosponsors who aren't members of the

committee.

For decades, the United States has been the top donor to the Palestinian people, including the Palestinian Authority and UNRWA. But American support must reflect American values. It doesn't always do that when it funds certain programs at certain UNRWA-funded schools.

On March 11th, 1978, the al-Mughrabi and 10 other PLO militants hijacked two civilian buses and killed 38 civilian passengers, including 13 children in what is known as the Coastal Road Massacre. Today, children educated at UNRWA and Palestinian Authority schools receive textbooks calling the perpetrator of this act of terrorism that killed 38 civilians a crown of the nation, with a full chapter discussing the massacre in detail and exalting the terrorism for her so-called -- and particularly one terrorist for her so-called heroism. This is but one example of many instances of the glorification of terrorism, the encouragement of violence, antisemitic in arts that, unfortunately, permeate much of the Palestinian curriculum.

I think all of us on this committee favor a peace between the Israelis and the Palestinian people; favor two states, and a solution to a crisis that has been intractable for over 75 years. That piece depends upon how people are educated and how they think. And the glorification of killing 38 civilians who just happened to be on a bus,

including 13 children, is a step away from peace.

The violent curriculum has violent consequences. Just this May, a report found that a 17-year-old Palestinian who attempted to kill Israelis in a stabbing attack was taught incendiary and violence against Israel and anti-Israel hate at an UNRWA-paid-for school.

My bills comes at an important time. While UNRWA has made commitments to address this issue in its 2021 Framework for Cooperation, serious concerns with UNRWA incitement schools persist, including an incident in June where six UNRWA staffers, including teachers, were placed on administrative leave after having social posts that stated it is time to fight against the Jews and kill them. Slaughter the Zionists. This is not helpful.

This bill does not, by its own terms -- hopefully, it will lead to prevention of some of this most extreme speech - but what it does is it simply demands a report be provided to Congress. So, even if you are the most free speech purist, this bill doesn't prevent speech; it requires speech by the State Department to tell us what the State Department already knows internally, and that is whether the textbooks used in UNRWA and Palestinian Authority schools are educating for peace or educating for terrorism.

I yield back and I urge a quick and expeditious vote on

the bill.

1029 Chairman Meeks. The gentleman's time has expired.

I now recognize Representative Cathy Manning of North

Carolina, who is the vice chair of the Subcommittee on the

Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism, for 5

minutes.

Ms. Manning. Thank you, Chairman Meeks and Ranking

Member McCaul, for your leadership and for working to pass

this and several other important measures.

I am proud to support H.R. 2374, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act, a bipartisan legislation I cosponsored, introduced by Representatives Brad Sherman and Lee Zeldin.

Mr. Chairman, this week marks the two-year anniversary of the signing of the Abraham Accords, which represents a huge shift in the region towards a bright future built on peaceful coexistence. Making that vision a reality requires the next generation of young people in the Middle East to believe in acceptance and tolerance.

Last year, members of this committee traveled, as part of a bipartisan congressional delegation, to the region, where we met with Palestinian youth who were deeply disillusioned about the possibility for peace with their Israeli neighbors.

Sadly, we have seen the continued use of textbooks and other educational materials in schools run by the PA and UNRWA containing anti-Israel content, which perpetuates antisemitism, Palestinian victimhood and martyrdom, erases Israel from the map, and even glorifies violence and terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, children of the West Bank and Gaza deserve the chance to learn without using textbooks that are biased, promote intolerance, and demonize or mischaracterize Israel. That is why this bill would require the State Department to investigate, report to Congress, and make publicly available important information about the content of the curriculum used in these schools.

This bipartisan bill helps build on and reinforce the commitments made under the U.S.-UNRWA Framework for Cooperation, which calls for monitoring and addressing problematic content in textbooks that violates the U.N.'s own principles of neutrality and tolerance.

Mr. Chairman, no child is born to hate; they have to be carefully taught. Educational materials that teach them hate by demonizing Israel only make it harder to resolve the conflict and achieve lasting peace. This bipartisan legislation will help ensure that the PA and UNRWA schools improve their curriculum and meet internationally-recognized

- 1076 standards for peace and tolerance.
- 1077 In closing, I urge all my colleagues to support this
- important bipartisan bill that I am proud to cosponsor. And
- 1079 I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their
- 1080 leadership.
- 1081 I yield back.
- 1082 Chairman Meeks. Any other member who wishes to speak?
- 1083 Hearing none-for what purpose does the Representative
- 1084 from Texas, Mr. Pfluger, seek recognition?
- 1085 Mr. Pfluger. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the
- 1086 desk.
- 1087 Chairman Meeks. The clerk shall distribute the
- 1088 amendment.
- 1089 Ms. Hallman. Mr. Chairman, which number amendment is
- 1090 the gentleman offering?
- 1091 Mr. Pfluger. I thank the chairman. It's 180, I
- 1092 believe.
- 1093 Chairman Meeks. 180.
- Has everyone received a copy of the amendment?
- The clerk will please report the amendment.
- 1096 Ms. Hallman. Pfluger Amendment No. 180 to H.R. 2374.
- 1097 Add at the end of Section 3 the following:
- 1098 It is the further sense of Congress --
- 1099 Chairman Meeks. Without objection, further reading of

1100	the amendment will be dispensed with.
1101	[The Amendment No. 180 offered by Mr. Pfluger follows:]
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1103	****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

1104 Chairman Meeks. And the Representative from Texas is 1105 recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment.

1106 Mr. Pfluger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking
1107 Member. And thank you for allowing me the opportunity to
1108 speak on this amendment.

1109 And thanks to Congressman Sherman for your leadership on 1110 this bill.

My straightforward amendment doesn't change the nature of the bill. It just goes a small, but important step further -- adding the sense of Congress clause that states that antisemitism, Xenophobia, and claims that Israel is an apartheid state should have absolutely no place in any curriculum used by the Palestinian Authority.

For far too long, Palestinian students have been subjected to the curriculums that contain materials promoting violence and extremist ideology -- all while being subsidized by United States taxpayer money.

And specifically, these textbooks, as it's been previously discussed here in this hearing, produced by United Nations Relief and Works Agency, or UNRWA, contain material that de-legitimizes Israel as a nation, denigrates Jews, and supports martyrdom.

More troubling is the fact that UNRWA has allowed Hamas
to use their facilities to store weapons to wage their war

with Israel. These issues are compounded by the fact that the President of Palestinian Authority, Mahmoud Abbas, has peddled conspiracy theories, trivializing the Holocaust, and claims that Israel is an apartheid state. It's alarming that our constituents could potentially be helping promote this type of hateful propaganda from President Abbas, the Palestinian Authority, and Hamas through our taxpayer dollars.

In addition to these alarming revelations, I find it incredibly concerning and disgusting that members of this committee have also participated in peddling these hateful talking points with little to no recourse, either from leadership or within our institution. Echoing this rhetoric not only spreads these hateful messages to a broader audience, but undercuts the values this Nation was founded on and our interests across the globe. And in order to ensure that we are holding the PA responsible for their hateful propaganda, we must also consider the words that we have and the effect that they have — the words that we use and the effect that they have.

My amendment intends to make it crystal-clear that our Nation will not fund hateful propaganda that works to undermine a pathway to peace in any region of the world or indoctrinate the next generation of jihadists.

And furthermore, this amendment will finally put Members
on the record as to where they stand in denouncing
antisemitism, Xenophobia, and the idea that Israel is an
apartheid state.
Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the record a
statement by President Abbas in which he refers to Israel as
an apartheid state.
And I'd also like to submit for the record a series of
tweets by a member of this committee, Congressman Omar, where
she accuses Israel of being an apartheid state, and a tweet
stating that Israel has hypnotized the world, a phrase
routinely used by extremist groups that spread hateful
rhetoric about Jewish people and the State of Israel.
I think it's important that we recognize what this bill
does and where Members stand on this very important issue.
With that, I yield back.
Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the request by the
gentleman is accepted.
[The information follows:]
****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

- 1173 Chairman Meeks. Let me, first, recognize myself. I'll
 1174 just do this quickly.
- I want to say that I support the amendment expanding the sense of Congress introduced by Representative Pfluger, and I very much support its passage.
- 1178 And now, we'll recognize Representative Claudia Tenney
 1179 of New York for 5 minutes.
- 1180 Ms. Tenney. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you,

 1181 Ranking Member McCaul, and thank you to Mr. Sherman for

 1182 introducing the bill in chief.
- I would like to speak in support of Representative

 Pfluger's amendment to H.R. 2374. Despite widespread calls

 for reform, the Palestinian Authority's curriculum continues

 to incite hatred of the Jewish people -- with school

 textbooks and other learning materials filled with

 antisemitism, calls for jihad, rejection of reconciliation,

 and the de-legitimatization of the State of Israel.

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- Palestinian students have long been subjected to these materials that promote violence and antisemitism -- all at the expense of the American taxpayer. This must end. As detailed by Mr. Mast earlier, we saw some examples of what the curriculum actually holds.
- 1195 Mr. Pfluger's common-sense amendment rightly makes it
 1196 known that the United States will not fund extremist ideology

1197	and hateful propaganda, while also putting Members on the
1198	record to denounce the antisemitism and the absurd notion
1199	that Israel is an apartheid state. Time and again, Members
1200	of Congress, and even some on this very committee, take
1201	action that weakens Israel's security. These actions often
1202	embolden countries that wish to see Israel wiped off the face
1203	of the map, including Iran, which is back in the news again.
1204	When Iran sees Members of Congress in our own body, elected
1205	here in the United States, attack Israel, one of our allies,
1206	Israel's right to self-defense, or advance the propaganda
1207	that somehow Israel is an apartheid state, this perpetuates
1208	the cycle of violence that we continue to see in the region
1209	today.

This is why I strongly support the amendment and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

And thank you again to the members for recognizing the importance of the State of Israel as a great ally in the Middle East for the United States.

1215 I yield back.

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1216 Chairman Meeks. The gentlelady yields back.

1217 I now recognize Representative Brad Sherman for 5
1218 minutes.

1219 Mr. Sherman. I believe this amendment is accurate. I
1220 hope it will continue to provide for universe acceptance of

the underlying bill.

I think all of us would condemn antisemitism; all of us
would condemn Xenophobia. There might be someone who would,
or at least I've met a few people that would, claim that
Israel is an apartheid state, and I want to rebut that I
think extreme conclusion.

We want a two-state solution. That means that there will be one state for one people, apart from another state for another people. That is not apartheid. Apartheid was a vicious system in southern Africa that the entire world worked to destroy. And to call Israel an apartheid state is to call for a worldwide effort to destroy Israel.

The fact is that there is a border between Israel and Egypt. So, the Egyptian people are separated from Israel by a border. They live apart from Israel in Egypt. That is no different from what we see in Europe. Nobody has called the Netherlands an apartheid state because it has a border with Germany. And the Dutch live predominantly on one side of the border, and Germans tend to live on the other side of the border, and they both have different states for different people. And, of course, there are some Germans living in the Netherlands and some Dutch living in Germany, and their rights are respected.

So, to say that those who want a Jewish state living

1245	side-by-side with a Palestinian state are embracing the evils
1246	of apartheid is to say that virtually every international
1247	border constitutes a separateness and apartheid because it
1248	divides people into different countries. And I think that's
1249	an extreme and ridiculous conclusion.

1250 We do want a two-state solution, and that is the

1251 majority sentiment in Israel, and is the official position of

1252 the Israeli government. It's almost the position of the

1253 Palestinian Authority. So, to condemn Israel because it

1254 wants to be a Jewish state should be done right after we

1255 condemn the Netherlands for wanting to be a predominantly

1256 Dutch state.

1257 With that, I yield back.

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- 1258 Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back.
- 1259 I now recognize Representative Steve Chabot of Ohio for 1260 5 minutes.
- 1261 Mr. Chabot. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I will not

 1262 use the full 5 minutes, nor even most of it, I don't think.
 - But I do feel very strongly about this matter. And I want to begin by thanking Mr. Pfluger for his very constructive amendment. I'm glad he offered this, and I think, hopefully, all members will support it, because it makes total sense.
- 1268 I also want to thank Mr. Sherman and Mr. Zeldin for the

underlying act itself, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian

Education Act, which also is very constructive and common
sense, and should be supported by all members.

It's absolutely critical that the next generation of Palestinian children are taught that peace with Israel is possible, instead of indoctrinated into a narrative of hate and resentment and instability. And that's what, unfortunately, is in a lot of these books that they use as education material.

And as a former school teacher myself of the seventh and eighth grade, to think that there are children that rely upon that hatred in those books is just appalling. There can never be peace between the Palestinians and Israel when such a narrative remains widespread, that there can't possibly be peace, and worst, if it's widely taught.

Unfortunately, the textbooks developed by the Palestinian Authority far too frequently espouse such a narrative and all this propaganda and hatred for Israel, and being an apartheid state, allegedly, and all of the rest. It's ludicrous.

And as some of my colleagues have already said, the fact that there are people, or at least a person on this committee, who has adopted some of that propaganda and has espoused it, is very disturbing as well.

And it's beyond absurd that U.N. schools U.N.	1293
94 schools, the United Nations schools sometimes are using	1294
these various textbooks as well. That's got to stop.	1295
Today's legislation I believe is an important step	1296

towards stopping this egregious behavior and these egregious materials, so that we can actually at least have the children who are being brought up want to have tolerance for each other, rather than hatred and figure they have to be enemies for life, will never have peace, if that's the case.

So, again, all those involved in putting this forward, both the amendment and the underlying legislation, I commend them. I urge my colleagues to support it, and yield back.

Chairman Meeks. Is there any further debate on the amendment?

Hearing no further requests to speak, the question is on the Pfluger Amendment No. 180, and we're going to take a vote by voice. All members please unmute their microphones.

Mr. Vargas. Mr. Chairman?

1311 Chairman Meeks. Mr. Pfluger? Oh, no.

1312 All those in favor, say aye.

1313 All those opposed, say no.

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In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

1316 Mr. Vargas. Mr. Chairman? Could we have a recorded

1317	vote on this one, please?
1318	Chairman Meeks. A roll call vote is requested.
1319	Pursuant to Committee Rule 4(a)(2), further proceedings
1320	on the amendment shall be postponed.
1321	Are there any other amendments?
1322	Hearing no other amendments, we now move on to the next
1323	measure.
1324	We'll now consider H.R. 4213, the YSEALI Act, with a
1325	Castro amendment in the nature of a substitute designated
1326	108.
1327	Pursuant to notice, for purposes of markup, I now call
1328	up H.R. 4213, the YSEALI Act, and the clerk will report the
1329	bill.
1330	Ms. Hallman. H.R. 4213, to establish the Young
1331	Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, and for other purposes.
1332	Be it enacted
1333	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the first reading of
1334	the bill is dispensed with and the bill shall be considered
1335	as read and open to amendment at any point.
1336	[The bill H.R. 4213 follows:]
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1338	****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

1339	Chairman Meeks. And without objection, the Castro
1340	amendment in the nature of a substitute designated 108,
1341	circulated to members, shall be considered as read and will
1342	be treated as an original text for purposes of amendment.
1343	[The Amendment No. 108 in the nature of a substitute
1344	offered by Mr. Castro follows:]
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1346	****** COMMITTEE INSERT *******

1347 Chairman Meeks. And at this time, I recognize myself to speak briefly on the measure.

I support this bipartisan measure from Representatives

Castro and Tenney which provides statutory authority for the

Department of State's Young Southeast Leaders Initiative, or

YSEALI. This program, which began in 2013, allows young

emerging leaders from Southeast Asia to gain exposure to the

United States. It allows them to develop professional skills

that will enable them to contribute to good governance,

economic development, and regional cooperation on shared

challenges, and strengthen bilateral ties with the United

States.

This program reinforces American soft power and diplomacy in the best ways -- making it that much easier for our diplomats in the region and that much less likely that we'll need to call on the utilization of our military to deal with crises.

It also provides us an opportunity to connect with future leaders and entrepreneurs in the region who are going to be shaping the trajectories of the countries and the region.

Southeast Asia is absolutely critical for the United States strategically and economically. And this bill will bolster cooperation with these nations and facilitate

stronger people-to-people to ties to ensure a free and open

Indo-Pacific organization authorizing and extending this

program, and this is a very smart thing to do, as I witnessed

with a recent trip that I made to Southeast Asia, and talking

to them, where they want to know that we are utilizing our

soft power and that we are engaged in that region.

So, I wholeheartedly support this bipartisan bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Do any other members wish to speak on this measure?

I recognize Representative Joaquin Castro of Texas for 5

minutes.

Mr. Castro. Thank you, Chairman.

The YSEALI Act is named for the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, or YSEALI, and would codify this important program. I'm glad to lead this bipartisan bill together with Representative Claudia Tenney.

Since YSEALI launched in 2013, thousands of young people from Southeast Asia have participated in these programs, learning best practices to support good governance, transparency, and accountability. Across the 10 countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, 58 percent of the population is younger than 35 years old. The ASEAN youth of today will shape the political and economic institutions of one of the fastest-growing regions of the

world at the strategically important crossroads of the
Pacific, China, and India. Young leaders' programs like
YSEALI are among the best way that the United States can
reach out to this rising generation.

The committee has previously considered this bill as part of the COMPETES Act, but I asked for it to be marked up as a standalone measure because of the importance of YSEALI and the outcomes from the U.S.-ASEAN Special Summit in May. There, the United States made a commitment to double the size of the YSEALI program within three years -- a testament to the program's effectiveness and demand for its programming within the region.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute we are considering today includes an authorization of appropriations that is consistent with that commitment and is the product of bipartisan negotiations.

Reporting it favorably will reaffirm that Congress is invested in Southeast Asia's future and that the United States is a reliable partner ahead of a next round of summit diplomacy between the U.S. and ASEAN in November.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to reject any hostile amendments.

1417 Chairman Meeks. Does the gentleman yield back?

1418 Mr. Castro. I yield back.

1419	Chairman Meeks. Any other members wish to speak?
1420	Representative Tenney is recognized for 5 minutes.
1421	Ms. Tenney. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member.
1422	I really also would like to speak in support of H.R.
1423 4213,	, the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative Act, or
1424 YSEA	LI. And I thank Representative Castro for his work on

this bipartisan bill and this initiative. And I echo all of the sentiments on why this is so important, which is why I'm honored to co-lead this.

I also just want to really mention my thanks and gratitude to Representative Castro for his continued longtime support of the Burmese people. It's just that we've been doing this for years, and I really appreciate your support and your compassion for these people in this really important part of the world.

Southeast Asia is a dynamic region of critical importance to the United States, situated at the crossroads between Pacific China and India, as my colleague stated. The 10 member states of the ASEAN are a major destination for U.S. exports and investment, with a combined Gross Domestic Product of \$3.2 trillion.

The YSEALI program, originally founded in 2013, plays a critical role in building people-to-people ties between the United States and this rising generation in the ASEAN

1443	countries. The U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy includes building
1444	connections within and beyond the region, underscoring the
1445	importance of YSEALI's work, supporting people-to-people
1446	ties.
1447	Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the passage of this
1448	important bill and look forward to working with my colleagues
1449	on this effort. And I urge everyone to support it. It's
1450	going to be a great bill.
1451	And I thank again Mr. Castro for his support and for
1452	making this a standalone bill and taking it out of the
1453	COMPETES Act.
1454	Again, I thank you, and I yield back.
1455	Chairman Meeks. The gentlelady yields back.
1456	Any further requests to speak on the amendment?
1457	Ms. Titus. Mr. Chairman, it's Dina Titus.
1458	Chairman Meeks. Yes. Ms. Titus is recognized for 5
1459	minutes.
1460	Ms. Titus. Thank you very much.
1461	I'm just pleased to speak in support of this bill, too.
1462	It's a premier program to support networking and develop
1463	leadership skills in this area.
1464	Sixty-five percent of the individuals in ASEAN
1465	countries, plus Timor-Leste, are under the age of 35. So,

this will be a critical tool for attracting and training and

benefitting from these leadership programs for these young people. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this.

And while we are talking about education programs, if you would indulge me for just a minute, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to go back and speak on behalf of the John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship Act.

I want to thank you for bringing this legislation and for all you've done to look for new opportunities and diversification for getting into the State Department. And I think this would be one of those mechanisms.

I also thank Representatives Nikema Williams and Nancy Mace for their leadership on this bill.

You know, John Lewis, who was such a hero for all of us, would appreciate us continuing his legacy by supporting efforts to study non-violent civil rights movements abroad. His work on the civil rights movement is known far and wide and respected by many people around the world. His long-time commitment to non-violence and human dignity is something that inspires countless people and something to aspire to. This is a dream that makes the world a better place.

This new fellowship within the Fulbright Scholarship

Program would support young scholars studying a history of

non-violent civil rights movements around the world, so we

can have a better understanding of non-violence as a critical

1491 tool for change.

Many people see the United States as an opportunity and
a place to take advantage of educational opportunities and
cultural exchanges offered through the State Department.

However, there are not a whole lot of opportunities in these
programs and we haven't seen the diversification of the State
Department itself to provide new entry points for people to
join.

Yesterday, the State Department released a five-year Strategic Plan for Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility to address that problem. And I believe this legislation for the John Lewis Internship Program or Scholarship Program really fits with the goals that are spelled out by Secretary Blinken in this Strategic Plan.

Also, I'd point out that the John and Lillian Miles

Lewis Foundation named this program as a priority and said

that there was no better way to pay tribute to the legacy of

our late, great colleague John Lewis.

So, I support the YSEALI Act as an opportunity for soft diplomacy and education from both sides. And I also support the John Lewis Scholarship Act because it does the same thing, just in a more specialized way. As opposed to economic leadership, it's knowledge of civil rights and how that movement can move forward diplomatic and democratic

1515	provisions.
1516	And I yield back.
1517	Chairman Meeks. The gentlelady yields back.
1518	Do any other members wish to speak on this measure?
1519	Hearing no requests, let's move on to amendments.
1520	For what purpose does the Representative from
1521	Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry, seek recognition?
1522	Mr. Perry. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an
1523	amendment at the desk, No. 761.
1524	Chairman Meeks. The clerk shall distribute the
1525	amendment.
1526	Has everyone received a copy of the amendment?
1527	The clerk will please report the amendment.
1528	Ms. Hallman. Perry Amendment No. 761 to the amendment
1529	in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4213.
1530	Page 8, after line
1531	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, further reading of
1532	the amendment will be dispensed with,
1533	[The Amendment No. 761 offered by Mr. Perry follows:]
1534	
1535	****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

1536 Chairman Meeks. And the Representative from
1537 Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the
1538 amendment.

Mr. Perry. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply 1539 1540 prohibits the Secretary of State from including the People's Republic of China in this program. To me, it's pretty 1541 1542 common-sense. If we're going to authorize this kind of program with all its purported benefits for the young 1543 Southeast Asian leaders, we shouldn't be providing that 1544 1545 benefit to the PRC, which has destabilized the region to the 1546 detriment of scores of young people. Again, I hardly think 1547 promoting young leaders in the CCP is a prudential cause and use of taxpayer money or is in the best interest of our 1548 1549 Nation or those nations, not including the CCP.

So, that's the extent of it. And with that, I urge -- I hope it's not controversial, but I certainly urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

And I yield back.

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Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back.

But I do oppose -- I recognize myself now for 5 minutes
-- and I oppose this amendment because, to me, it's just
completely unnecessary. The Southeast Asian Leaders
Initiative, as it is titled, makes explicit it's open to
countries from Southeast Asia. And last I checked, China is

not in Southeast Asia and there is no danger of it being included.

Moreover, our partners and allies in the region constantly tell us that they want us to engage them for their own sake and do not want to participate in initiatives that are explicitly anti-China. So, not only would this amendment have no benefit, but it could also make it politically difficult with some of our ASEAN countries to want to participate. Such an outcome could be -- and therefore, would be in my estimation -- a win for China strategically.

We need to be smart for our diplomacy to be effective

We need to be smart for our diplomacy to be effective against China. Therefore, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

1573 Is there any further debate on the amendment?

1574 I recognize Mr. Castro from Texas for 5 minutes.

Mr. Castro. Thank you, Chairman.

I also oppose Mr. Perry's amendment to H.R. 4213, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well. I believe this amendment is unnecessary and would actually undermine U.S.-ASEAN relations.

While the YSEALI program has been focused on Southeast
Asia, as it should be, the 10 ASEAN member states, plus
Timor-Leste, which hopes to join ASEAN, the People's Republic
of China has never, and would never, be a part of the YSEALI

program, which has strived under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

In my opening remarks, I spoke about why it was so

important we consider this bill as a standalone now at a

critical moment for U.S. diplomacy in Southeast Asia, and why

programs like YSEALI that focus on meeting Southeast Asia's

needs for youth engagement are so important.

1591 Years of persistent diplomacy across multiple 1592 administrations, as well as initiatives like the YSEALI 1593 Caucus, which I co-chair, have tried to demonstrate that we 1594 care about Southeast Asia in its own right, not just because 1595 of strategic competition with others in the region. I think if we were to adopt this amendment, it would confuse that 1596 critical message and undermine U.S. influence in Southeast 1597 1598 Asia.

1599 For these reasons, I urge my colleagues not to support

1600 this amendment.

1601 Chairman Meeks. Any further requests to speak?

1602 Ms. Tenney is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. Tenney. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Just I want to yield my time to the author of the amendment for a clarification, if I may.

1606 Mr. Perry. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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In the world that we live in where everything, like

literally everything, is being redefined, I just want to

clarify that in the bill as it currently stands it's the

Secretary of State, the Secretary, that person themself will

determine who's in this organization.

So, look, I'm not opposed to the bill at all. I think it's probably a pretty good deal. But I think it's important that Congress make the rules, Congress decide, the representatives of the American people decide who's going to be involved in this organization, who's going to receive taxpayer funds and who does not.

The bill explicitly states that the Secretary will decide, which is why I think the amendment should explicitly state that China shouldn't be included. China calls the United States its enemy, the CCP. Why would we allow, potentially allow, a Secretary of State sympathetic to the needs of China, or under the influence of China, to at some point decide that the CCP should be -- they're already buying up land; they're stealing our property. I can go through the list of infractions and egregious activity that the Communist Party commits against the United States of America and, particularly, in the West in general.

Look, the road to Hades is paved with good intentions, and I think the intentions of this bill, and the makers of this bill, is good. But I don't know why the legislative

branch would cede its authority to the executive branch so blatantly. I mean, it says right in the bill who's going to decide.

And, you know, look, in a general purpose, I'm okay with that, except for the Communist Party of China. And if they decide that, all of a sudden, they've seen the light and they want to let Hong Kong reestablish itself as a more democratic enclave, if they want to abandon their totalitarian communist activities, if they want to abandon their hegemonic activity around the globe, and their desire to be the preeminent force around the globe and impose their will on everybody, then I think we should revisit it, but that's not where we are.

We are where we are at this moment, and if we fail to recognize this -- look, I hear what you're saying; like they don't -- these other agencies, these other countries don't want to have to pick and choose. Mr. Chairman, we're going to have to decide whether we're for ourselves as a country or we're not, and I think this is a perfect opportunity.

Look, if you all want to vote in favor of China, God bless you; I do not. I represent the American people, and I'll be darn if my votes are going to go for taxpayer money to go fund the Communist Party of China, who will use it to continue their egregious activities against us. And at some point, you know, look, it's no mystery that they want to

eclipse the United States as the preeminent and dominant force on the planet.

The communist party, and communism in general, is not a force for good. It is responsible for the countless unfavorable, unpleasant loss of lives and misery for centuries -- well, not for centuries -- for decades around the globe. I don't know how we in good faith -- again, with good intentions -- can stand for that.

I think this is an easy amendment, and I think we're making way too much of it. I didn't write the bill. I might not have put what's in the bill in the bill, but since it is in the bill, I think it's important that we clarify who's involved and who's not. Because if we don't clarify it, somebody else is going to, and we're going to have given them carte blanche to do it. And I'm not sure how you're going to explain to your constituents that you said it was okay to give their money to the people that would cut our throats and abandon our way of life in this country for theirs in that country.

So, I thank the gentlelady. I yield back the balance of the time to her, and I appreciate the sentiments.

Chairman Meeks. Does the gentlelady yield back the balance of the time?

1679 Ms. Tenney. Yield back.

1680	Chairman Meeks. The gentlelady yields back.
1681	Are there any further requests to speak on the
1682	amendment?
1683	Hearing no further requests to speak, the question is on
1684	the amendment, Perry 761. We're going to take a vote by
1685	voice. All members, please unmute your microphone.
1686	All those in favor, say aye.
1687	All those opposed, no.
1688	In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it.
1689	Mr. Vargas. Mr. Chairman, I request a recorded vote.
1690	Chairman Meeks. A roll call vote is requested.
1691	Pursuant to committee Rule 4(a)(2), further proceedings on
1692	the amendment shall be postponed.
1693	Are there other amendments?
1694	Hearing no other amendments, we now move on to the next
1695	measure.
1696	We now consider H.R. 8153, the Indo-Pacific Engagement
1697	Act. Pursuant to notice, and for purpose of markup, I now
1698	call up H.R. 8153, and the clerk shall report the measure.
1699	Ms. Hallman. H.R. 8153, to support diplomatic and
1700	development resourcing to the Indo-Pacific, and for other
1701	reasons.
1702	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the first reading of

the bill is dispensed with, and the measure shall be

1704	considered as read and open to amendment at any point.
1705	[The Bill H.R. 8153 follows:]
1706	
1707	****** COMMTTTEE INSERT ******

1708 Chairman Meeks. I now recognize myself to speak briefly
1709 on this measure.

I support this legislation because it will help align the United States efforts in the Indo-Pacific with resources and help demonstrate to the other countries of the Indo-Pacific that the United States remains engaged in the region, not for the short term, but for the long term, whether we are referencing the pivot or the rebalance to Asia, or the Indo-Pacific strategy.

So, the intent and the thrust of U.S. foreign policy is clear. We need to deepen our engagement with the presence in this vibrant and populous region which is home to half of the world's people, accounts for 60 percent of global GDP, and includes critical U.S. allies and partners.

While give credit to the last three Presidents for focusing on this critical region, our resourcing does not sufficiently reflect the region's strategic importance to the United States national security interests. This legislation will, ideally, serve as the bases for the administration to match up resources with policy priorities and further the objectives outlined in our Interim National Security

Strategic Guidance. In other words, in the neighborhood I grew up in, we're going to put our money where our mouth is.

The 2022 Indo-Pacific Strategy and the State-USAID Joint

1732	Strategic Plan is putting our money where our mouth is. We
1733	need to empower the State Department bureaucracy to outline
1734	what resources are necessary in this critical region, so that
1735	Congress can play a more informed oversight role and ensure
1736	that our policies in the Indo-Pacific are properly resourced.

So, I want to thank Mr. Bera and Mr. Chabot for working on this timely piece of legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure.

1740 And I now recognize -- any other members wish to speak 1741 on this measure?

1742 Mr. Bera. Mr. Chairman?

1743 Chairman Meeks. I recognize Chairman Ami Bera for 5
1744 minutes.

1745 Mr. Bera. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As the chairman stated, the Indo-Pacific is home to approximately 60 percent of the world's population. It's also home to three of the largest global economies and many of the most important transit points for global commerce.

And yet, the region remains significantly under-resourced in U.S. development and diplomacy dollars. Let me just offer a few examples from this year's budget request.

In bilateral economic assistance, the Indo-Pacific made up just 13 percent of the total request. In security assistance, foreign military financing to the region is just

3 percent of the global total. In diplomatic presence, we lack sufficient diplomatic personnel and facilities in key parts of the region, like the Pacific Islands, while the People's Republic of China rapidly expands its presence in the various activities in those same places.

The under-resourcing of the Indo-Pacific has been a problem for years. It's not unique to one administration, but it must change. That's my friend and the ranking member of the Asian Subcommittee, Steve Chabot, and I introduced the Indo-Pacific Engagement Act.

The bill will help address this resource problem by creating more transparency around the diplomatic and development resources needed in the region. Our bill directs the senior leaders of U.S. Asia policy at the State Department and USAID to provide an independent cost assessment for fulfilling the 2022 Indo-Pacific Strategy. The bill directs those leaders — the Assistant Secretaries of State for East Asia and the Pacific and for South and Central Asia, and the Assistant Administrator for Asia — to make their assessment public. It also requires them to submit an update to the assessment every year.

Our legislation is modeled off the success that the

Armed Service Committee has had a few years ago through a

report they required of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. They

1780	have drawn a lot of attention to the defense resources needed
1781	in the region with notable changes in the annual defense
1782	appropriations specific to the region each year.
1783	That's why we need to do the same for diplomatic and
1784	development resources. It will make our presence in the
1785	region stronger. It will help us compete with the PRC, and
1786	it's the right thing to do to help strengthen the region.
1787	So, with that, Mr. Chairman, I urge all members to
1788	support this bill, and I yield back.
1789	Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back.
1790	Any further requests to speak on this bill?
1791	Hearing no further requests, let's move on to
1792	amendments.
1793	For what purpose does the Representative from
1794	Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry, seek recognition?
1795	Mr. Perry. Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to decide whether I
1796	offer amendments or not, depending on what the timeframe is
1797	for votes. Are we going to vote on the bills and the
1798	amendments immediately following these proceedings
1799	Chairman Meeks. No.
1800	Mr. Perry or are we going to
1801	Chairman Meeks. I'm reserving votes until tomorrow
1802	morning.

Mr. Perry. Until tomorrow morning? All right. Then, I

1804	do have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman. It's No.
1805	760.
1806	Chairman Meeks. The clerk shall distribute the
1807	amendment.
1808	Has everyone received a copy of the amendment?
1809	The clerk will please report the amendment.
1810	Ms. Hallman. Perry Amendment No. 760 to H.R. 8153.
1811	Page
1812	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, further reading of
1813	the amendment will be dispensed with.
1814	[The Amendment No. 760 offered by Mr. Perry follows:]
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1816	****** COMMITTEE INSERT ******

1817 Chairman Meeks. And the Representative from
1818 Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry, is now recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Perry. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I understand the bill sponsor's concern over under- or misallocation of resources; I really do. On a similar note, I agree that we must ensure our actions in the Indo-Pacific reflect reality, especially and most importantly, as it relates to countering the malign influence of the PRC.

All this being said, this amendment seeks to really get to the root of the resources necessary in a way that should be consistent with the bill sponsor's policy objectives by separating the wheat from the chaff, so to speak. It should be abundantly clear that the current administration will stop at nothing, while sacrificing our national security and energy independence to promote supposedly clean energy and, essentially, force other countries in a colonial style into joining us on our paternalistic quest to reach BlackRockbacked emission goals.

Agree or not with that sentiment -- and I know many
won't -- but I know that, or I'd like to hope that, folks
would agree that including unrelated climate change
activities into the resource assessment required by this bill
would obfuscate the true cost of this engagement. And so,
this amendment seeks to just remove that portion of it, so

that we can see what the actual cost of the engagement is.

So, I would urge support, and I yield the balance.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields the balance.

I now recognize myself, and I oppose the amendment, as this amendment, clearly, would disrupt and undermine the independent assessment that this report calls for to adequately fund our Indo-Pacific policy.

You know, in a democracy -- and it cuts both ways -- elections are important. Elections matter. You know, when the prior administration was in, they did things that I might not have wanted, but elections matter and they won.

In this instance, President Biden won the presidential election, and he has the right under our Constitution to chart the foreign policy course he chooses. In his Indo-Pacific Strategy, he has, rightly in my mind, identified that climate change is -- and I think most folks will agree -- that climate change, with all that we've seen taking place around the world today, it is a critical challenge, particularly in this region.

So, just look at what's taking place in the Pacific
Islands or Singapore or Bangladesh, or dozens of other
partners that we have in the region. They are actively
asking for help with climate change and calling for United
States leadership. And guess what? If we choose not to

offer it, China will. So, trying to strip climate out of
this report would only undermine what we're trying to do -to get more resources to the Indo-Pacific.

So, I oppose this amendment, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

1870 Any further debate on the amendment?

1871 Mr. Bera. Mr. Chairman?

1872 Chairman Meeks. Mr. Bera is recognized for 5 minutes.

1873 Mr. Bera. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I also oppose this amendment proposed by my colleague, which, as the chairman said, would only serve to weaken the United States' ability to compete effectively with the People's Republic of China.

Representative Perry offered this amendment, but I also note he shares my view that one of the most significant challenges the United States faces in the 21st century is the strategic competition from China. I believe he and I also agree that, to compete effectively, the United States must put a significant portion of our resources towards countering Beijing's malign influence in the Indo-Pacific.

Yet, when it comes to leveraging a unique U.S. advantage in competition with Beijing, our ability to help the Indo-Pacific nations combat a threat that they themselves identify as existential, this amendment would give up that advantage.

1889	So, I invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to
1890	oppose this amendment. If this amendment were adopted, it
1891	would undercut the United States' ability to address a clear
1892	and present danger to the livelihoods of our friends in the
1893	Indo-Pacific. It would undercut our ability to address one
1894	of the challenges our friends in the region care about most.
1895	In short, this amendment would hand the win to Beijing.
1896	And with that, I'll yield back.
1897	Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back.
1898	Any further requests to speak on the amendment?
1899	Hearing no further requests to speak on the amendment,
1900	Perry 760, we're going to take a vote by voice. All members,
1901	please unmute your microphones.
1902	All those in favor, say aye.

- 1903 All those opposed, say no.
- 1904 In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it, and the 1905 amendment is not agreed to.
- 1906 Are there any further --
- 1907 Mr. Perry. Mr. Chairman, I've got an amendment at the desk, No. 764.
- 1909 Chairman Meeks. Will the clerk please distribute the 1910 amendment? Has everyone received a copy of the amendment? 1911 The clerk will please report the amendment.
- 1912 Ms. Hallman. Perry Amendment Number 764 to H.R. 8153,

1913 Page 7 --

Chairman Meeks. Without objection, further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with. The representative of Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry, is now recognized for five minutes to support the amendment. Mr. Perry. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This amendment ensures the activities of the special climate envoy, John Kerry, including his travel, are not counted toward the resources needed for the administration's Indo-Pacific engagement.

The special envoy has made clear that the administration is willing to sacrifice America's principles and our prosperity to further its green Utopian dreams. For example, Secretary Kerry belittled the genocide of Uyghurs and other minorities in East Turkistan as differences on human rights that do not have to get in the way of something that is as critical as dealing with climate.

Let's think about that. That is nearly -- that is unbelievable. At the same time the special envoy, the administration, and the majority are promoting technologies made with slave labor in East Turkistan where roughly half of the world's supply of polysilicon, an essential ingredient in solar panels, is produced. Meanwhile, the special envoy's attempts to convince the Chinese to cooperate on climate change have failed by any conceivable metric.

As of July, China has proposed permitting or begun construction on 174 new coal mines or coal mine expansion projects capable of producing 596 million metric tons per year once completed. It doesn't sound like, you know, they are very committed. They might say it. It doesn't sound like they are too committed to me. Coal accounted for nearly 64 percent of China's power generation in 2021.

Since China signed the Paris Agreement, its coal fired capacity has increased, increased, by 185 gigawatts. For reference, the entire U.S. operational coal capacity was 209.6 gigawatts at the beginning of this year. And I will remind everybody, California is out there telling people, you know, plug in your electric vehicle they are going to force you to make. Meanwhile, they are telling you not to plug it in because we don't have the power.

We have the power. We just refuse to make it. We refuse to give it to you. This about control, ladies and gentlemen. It is about anything but that. And unfortunately, it is going to be about the control from the Communist Party.

While we should not be demonizing coal or the expansion of electrical access, this is a striking, striking example of the special envoy's failure to accomplish the cooperation with the Chinese. By sacrificing America's values and still

failing to effectuate the changes he sought, Special Envoy

Kerry's work has been to the detriment of the U.S. Indo
Pacific engagement.

The administration should not get credit for his stunning failure. Well, actually, I think they actually should get credit for the failure. But they actually should wake up to the reality that the Chinese are using the Western elite's obsession, obsession, with climate to economically neuter the United States of America and the Western world.

I am not going to even get into his private travel on his jet, you know, while he is out there telling us, I guess we got to walk to work or ride a bike or something like that.

But anyhow, look, I urge support of the amendment, obviously, and I yield the balance.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields the balance. I now recognize myself for five minutes, and I'll take my two minutes, of course. I just want to let everyone know that I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Perry's amendment sounds to me basically it is political in nature. And it is really designed to attack a sitting U.S. official and an individual who I know is a strong public servant, who has served this country very well from the time that he was in the military on.

1984 Moreover, you know, what we are really trying to do and

what we are trying to do here is resourcing our Indo-Pacific strategy. The report is about the Indo-Pacific, and it would not implicate or delve into the very specific matter that this amendment refers to.

It is thoroughly unnecessary, and it is a distraction.

It's a distraction from the important effort that this

bipartisan bill is trying to advance. Therefore, I strongly

oppose this amendment. Is there any further debate on the

amendment?

Mr. Chabot, I recognize you for five minutes.

Mr. Chabot. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I first want to voice my support for the Perry amendment. I think it is well written, well said. And even though I didn't hear it all, knowing it was coming from Mr. Perry, I knew it would be well said.

But he's absolutely right. Kerry has gone way overboard, and it is an obsession. It's a religion how far they want to go on this stuff. And unfortunately, we are paying a price right now. And I am afraid they would sell us down the river to get -- and unfortunately, PRC knows this.

So I think this is a good amendment, and I certainly support it although I am quite sure it won't pass this committee under its current makeup but probably would in about two months from now -- well, we don't take over until

January. That is right. We don't know that.

2010 Chairman Meeks. Maybe you won't take over at all.

2011 Mr. Chabot. We will see, Mr. Chairman. You are
2012 certainly the chairman of this committee right now. And you
2013 are doing a pretty fine job of that I got to say as well.

But I also want to voice my support of this important legislation, the underlying legislation, the Indo-Pacific Engagement Act, which my good friend, Chairman Bera and I introduced to get a better understanding of the needs from the State Department and USAID what they face in the Indo-Pacific.

Mr. Chairman, we are locked in a generational struggle, really it's a multi-generational struggle, with the Chinese Communist party, which will determine whether the world is safe for democracy, literally, or whether we will succumb to Communist tyranny and government control over our lives and over our economy and the lives and economies of people all across this globe.

We didn't ask for this challenge. And I dare say nobody here wants it, but we must win. And we aren't going to outcompete China on a shoestring budget. Unfortunately, while many people talk as if China is 10 feet tall, most of Washington acts like China is about 2 feet tall.

For instance, while the Indo-Pacific has over half of

the world's population, think of that half of the world's population in the Indo-Pacific, the region only accounts for 11 percent of our total international affairs budget. of that, half the world. And I think most people would agree because of our confrontation, our competition, on our adversary the PRC, some would call it an enemy, that this is our greatest challenge across the globe at least yet only 11 percent of the foreign affairs international budget goes there.

When it comes to Asia, we have simply failed to put our money where our mouth is. And this is a bipartisan problem as that number hasn't changed that much over the last three administrations. So we are talking both Republican and Democratic administrations.

Speak loudly and carry a small stick unfortunately seems to be this administration's policy for China right now. To help remedy this, Ami's bill and mine, the Indo-Pacific Engagement Act, would require the State Department to tell us what resources we need to be spending in the Indo-Pacific independent of the Presidential budget process. This will help us understand what it truly takes to counter China.

This bill gives Congress the tools we need to better evaluate where we should be spending increasingly scarce taxpayer dollars. Now I'm saying increasingly scarce, but I

also have to say this administration and their cohorts in the

Congress also have been spending money like there is no

tomorrow, like money grows on trees, and the debt has

continued to rise as a result of that.

And that spending is also -- you know, we're seeing inflation. I know some of my colleagues on the other side were hoping it was going to come down. Well, unfortunately it went up. Despite their party yesterday, the inflation went up. And the spending is what is causing that inflation, that plus the fact that we used to be energy independent, and we are no longer energy independent because we have discouraged energy production in this country rather than encouraged it.

But that being aside, the bill itself is bipartisan.

And I want to commend Ami Bera for his hard work on this and his ideas and his leadership because I think he has done a very good job also. So with that, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation as well as the Perry amendment, and I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I now recognize Representative Ami Bera of California. Mr. Bera. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you to my good friend and colleague from Ohio for those kind words. His staff has been great to work with this in a bipartisan way, and we look

forward to continuing to work, as I say generally, in January of 2023.

Let me speak to the amendment by my other good friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry. I oppose this amendment and here is why. One of the most important elements of U.S. diplomacy is actually showing up in person. We see this very acutely in the Pacific Islands where the Chinese are present. We need to have a big presence there, and nothing can fully replace direct face-to-face, people-to-people engagement.

That is why having the special presidential envoy for climate travel to the region is incredibly important because it demonstrates the U.S. commitment and willingness to work with our allies and partners on this existential threat. And this threat is nowhere greater than in our Pacific Island allies. And, you know, having the envoy being able to travel is incredibly important.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. Any further debate on this amendment? Hearing no further request to speak, the question is on the amendment, Perry Number 764. And we are going to take a vote by voice. So I'm asking all members to unmute your microphones.

And all those that are in favor say aye.

2105	All those opposed no.
2106	In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.
2107	Mr. Perry. Mr. Chairman, I request a recorded vote.
2108	Chairman Meeks. A roll call vote is requested pursuant
2109	to Committee Rule 4(a)(2). Further proceedings on the
2110	amendment shall be postponed. Are there any other
2111	amendments? Hearing no further amendments, we will now move
2112	on to the next measure.
2113	We now consider H. Res. 1240, requesting the President
2114	and directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House
2115	of Representatives copies of all documents in their
2116	possession referring to or relating to certain aspects of the
2117	United States withdrawal from Afghanistan. Pursuant to
2118	notice for purpose of markup, I now call up H. Res. 1240.
2119	[The H. Res. 1240 follows:]
2120	
2121	**************************************

Chairman Meeks. And the clerk will report the
resolution. Ms. Hallman. House Resolution 1240,
requesting the President and directing the Secretary of State
--

Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the first reading of the resolution is dispensed with and the measure shall be considered as read and open to amendment at any point. And at this time, I recognize myself to speak on the measure.

First, I want to say thank you to ranking member for this resolution. But this measure unfortunately, as I look at it, seems to be just a fishing expedition and has been since the withdrawal occurred last August.

I believe that oversight related towards U.S. policy on Afghanistan is important, and we have had this conversation. But I don't believe it can be done in a partisan manner. The withdrawal from Afghanistan cannot be, and I've said this consistently over and over again, cannot be effectively reviewed by simply looking at 20 days in August and not the 20 years in Afghanistan.

And it must also include, of course, the evaluation of former President Donald Trump's DOHA deal, which led to that withdrawal, a deal which excluded the Afghan government, a deal that required the U.S. to withdraw all troops, a deal which forced the Afghan government to release 5,000 Taliban

2146 prisoners, fundamentally altering the power structures in the 2147 country.

So no evaluation of the withdrawal is credible unless it also includes a real evaluation of the deal that led to those days in August. This request for information is entirely political in nature, requesting documents solely based on who was in office despite the impact the previous administration's policies had on administrations that followed.

This document request, again, it's a fishing expedition that fails to account for the information the administration has regularly provided to this committee and continues to provide to this committee and to this Congress.

The administration has had more than 150 engagements with members of Congress since the August withdrawal, has answered numerous requests for information on many of the subjects in the resolution, and has been willing to do so, including in a briefing this committee held in June with five senior State Department officials in which many of the measure's co-sponsors failed to attend.

So I still know -- there is a report that we are waiting -- the administration will be releasing. I still think that there are ways that we can get that. I think that it is important for us to work in a bipartisan way so that we can

evaluate Afghanistan and the withdrawal in its entirety.

That is what oversight is. That is what we have been doing

and will continue to do. And thereby I strongly oppose this

measure and urge that my colleagues join me in voting to

2174 report it adversely.

I now recognize my friend on this one, I know we
disagree, but Ranking Member Michael McCaul. Mr. McCaul.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, you know, our relationship is
always agree to disagree and work civilly together and that
is what I fully intend to do here today.

But I do disagree. I think this committee has jurisdiction over this. And we have to exercise that jurisdiction of oversight. And I don't think we've had one document produced to this committee. And now the administration is not even working with the SIGAR, the Inspector General. And they certainly didn't work with me when we conducted this report on the strategy failures, strategic failure.

But over a year ago, we did really watch in horror as the 20 years of blood, sweat, and tears of the United States and NATO came crumbling down in Afghanistan almost overnight.

And I think that was shared on both sides of the aisle.

I believe in spite of DOHA, which is a conditions based agreement, this decision to unconditionally withdraw led to

the failure. In May of 2021, Ambassador Crocker and I warned them it is very likely the Taliban will try to take control of the country. And we strongly urged President Biden to urgently establish a plan to protect U.S. national security and bring our Afghan partners and allies home or at least to safety.

Unfortunately, we now know the State Department and SC did very little to prepare. The IC warned us. The Department of Defense warned us. But the State Department and the White House seemed to be in a different time and space.

At the time the country fell, only 15 consular officers were in the country. One week into the evacuation, that number only rose to 36. The administration waited until the end of July to begin evacuating Afghan allies who fought alongside our troops.

Because of this delay, only 1,962 SIV applicants and their families were evacuated before the country fell. And now we have almost 100,000 left behind. No one left behind is what we talked about. We told them we would protect them, and they trusted us. And we left them behind to the mercy of the Taliban.

And the reporting I am getting is horrific, and only 25 percent of the women got out. And Americans were left

behind. The request for military assistance and planning for an evacuation really didn't even come until August 11, four days before the Taliban would encircle the City of Kabul.

The ambassador to Afghanistan, Ross Wilson, took a vacation at that time, the same time that General Miller, the U.S. commander on the ground in Afghanistan, was warning of the rapid loss of district centers.

They told us when they pulled the air power out, when we do, the country would fall. And then President Ghani left, like a coward, unlike President Zelensky in Ukraine. That was also when the United States military officially left Bagram Air Base, which we know conducted ISR capabilities in Russia, China, and Iran.

And as a result of this failure, the emergency evacuation that followed forced tens of thousands of people to flee to the one remaining place with U.S. troops, and that would be HKIA or the Kabul Airport. And then for 15 horrific days, we watched as Americans and Afghans alike desperately tried to get inside the gates and on the plane for freedom, some even grabbing onto the wheels of the airplane.

But the chaos both outside and inside the gate made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get inside. As a result, outside groups, composed of veterans, journalists, congressional offices, and even active military duty and

intelligence officers banded together to help people they had worked alongside for years and then the unthinkable happened.

Because we had to put the Taliban in charge of security around the perimeter of HKIA and in charge of the evacuation, an ISIS-K terrorist was able to get close enough to the airport to detonate a bomb that killed 13 U.S. service members and more than 160 Afghans and injured another 45 U.S. service members and countless other Afghans. It was the deadliest day in Afghanistan since 2011.

He was able to get that close because, again, we were relying upon the Taliban to provide security at the airport. And we learned later that the administration was offered a chance to secure the city ourselves. But the offer was sent to the White House, and the State Department ignored that request and declined it.

And one year the State Department has confirmed that more than 800 Americans have been evacuated since the departure and recently told us that another 200 still remain there.

The American people, quite honestly Mr. Chairman, just deserve answers as to how this catastrophic event happened.

But the State Department has ignored or denied every attempt that I have made. Many of us on both sides of the aisle fought together to urge the administration to evacuate our

partners, Afghan partners, because it was the right thing to
do.

During evacuation, we worked together to help people get

out of the country and into safety relying on outside

veterans groups. It was almost like a Schindler's List. If

you're on the list, you get out. If you're not, you don't.

And we mourned the deaths of the service members.

And I think getting these answers is important. And as I close, Mr. Chairman, you know, I think this is a legitimate exercise. And, you know, when the President said there was going to be no circumstance where you see people lifted off the roof of an embassy like in Vietnam, that's exactly what we saw.

So I don't know what was going on in the White House, but I think the American people deserve to know the truth, and I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman's time has expired. I now recognize Representative Tim Burchett of Tennessee for five minutes. Mr. Burchett. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member. I'd like to express my strong support for Mr. McCaul's resolution, calling for the President and the Secretary of State to provide Congress with all the documents related to this botched withdrawal from Afghanistan.

I think it's crazy that this administration has refused

2290 to provide Congress with these documents for over a year.

You know, somebody that ran for office on transparency has failed to do so greatly.

It's also crazy to me that this committee is not exercising its proper oversight of the State Department given this abject failure. To me this means that these documents in question disprove Secretary Blinken and the administration's claim that they planned for every contingency. They obviously did not.

And folks need to know why this administration waited until August 14 to begin making decisions about evacuations, and why at the height of these evacuations only 36 consular officials were on the ground, and why the administration ignored an offer from Guam to serve as an interim processing location for the SIVs. Furthermore, why was the Taliban's offer to give the U.S. more control of Kabul's security during the evacuation turned down?

I could go on, but because of these policy failures, a young man whose family lives in my district, who I know very well, Staff Sergeant Ryan Knauss, and 12 others perished needlessly, Americans, fighting men and women, in addition to the scores upon scores of dead Afghans.

The American people deserve to know how the administration bungled this so badly, and they should feel

the heat if they continue this cover-up. Mr. Chairman, I yield back. Thank you.

Chairman Meeks. The Chairman yields back. I now recognize Representative Chris Smith of New Jersey for five minutes. Mr. Smith. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support Ranking Member McCaul's resolution of inquiry, of which I am a co-sponsor, and for America's egregiously flawed retreat from Afghanistan.

We abandoned American citizens. We trained our allies who fought alongside and emboldened their enemies from China to Russia to Iran to North Korea. As a matter of fact, parenthetically, I read the Chinese media all the time, in English, of course, and they are constantly telling the people of Taiwan don't expect the Americans to have your back. They write editorial after editorial. Just look what the Americans did in Afghanistan. They left their own people behind, and they left their allies.

Parenthetically as well, I remember going to the joint base to meet a number of the incoming refugees. And I was kind of shocked when I learned that they had a huge gap when it came to translators at the base. They couldn't talk to the people in the way that they would like. Well, we left translators behind as well. They weren't on the planes to a large extent.

Mr. Chairman, there needs to be robust accountability.

And this is the first step in the process. Last year at a hearing before this committee, I asked Secretary of State

Blinken why President Biden made misleading statements about the strength of the Afghan Armed Forces and why in a July 2021 phone call to then President Ghani, President Biden encouraged Ghani to, whether it's true or not, project a different picture about the Taliban's battlefield successes.

To this day, we have received, and I was told, no answer because it was a leaked phone call by the media. The media are the ones that got this out. To this day, we have received no answers from the administration on this apparent attempt by our President to mislead the public. And why wouldn't the Americans themselves still in Afghanistan at that particular point not say, look, he's talking about how strong they are and made, again, a misleading perspective about the Taliban advancement.

As our House Foreign Affairs Republican Report, A
Strategic Failure, finds the Biden administration failed to
plan for an orderly withdrawal from Afghanistan, both
consigning millions of Afghans and thousands of American
citizens to unspeakable, cruelty, violence, terrorism, and
egregious abuse of women at the hands of the Taliban and
ISIS.

2362 Again, we have this report. We need, the American people need, this information, and there has been no accountability.

From the start, I've also called attention to the failure to properly vet Afghan refugees, many of whom we have no idea how we can get them into the path because the database has not been available. But even when we had such information, we didn't do the job that they were touting that they were getting accomplished.

Indeed, in February of 2022, the DoD Inspector General noted U.S. agencies did not use all available data in vetting evacuees from Afghanistan. This failure now followed, 50 Afghan personnel into the U.S. with information in the DoD records that would indicate potentially significant security concerns, posing a direct threat to the United States homeland.

Mr. Chairman, this is unacceptable. The American people deserve answers. This resolution, I think, is a great start to getting a full accountability. And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman Meeks. The Chairman yields back. I now recognize Representative Mark Green of Tennessee for five minutes. Mr. Green. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I am glad to see this important oversight measure make it into today's

markup schedule. H. Resolution 1240 is essential for the
work of this committee and this body to conduct oversight of
the most important foreign affairs issue of our time, the
disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan.

And I appreciate Chairman, your comments about -- I think you said that you were against this because it didn't look at the entire 20 years. But I would point out to you that the initial 20 years of this operation was a war run by the Department of Defense, oversighted by the House Armed Services Committee.

However, when the withdrawal decision was made under this administration to execute the withdrawal, it was turned into what is a non-combatant evacuation operation often in parlance a NEO.

NEOs are overseen by the State Department. They took over at that point to operate the withdrawal, the non-combatant evacuation operation, and they are oversighted by this committee. The jurisdiction of this committee begins when the State Department took over the NEO.

And so absolutely, the idea that we can't look into what the State Department did in this withdrawal is absurd. I'm sorry. You know, I think the world of you, but it makes no sense.

Just a few quick questions, you know, have there been

2410	any documents produced to this committee about the challenges
2411	with the State Department's paperwork process to get the SIVs
2412	done?

We know there were holdups. They gave us classified briefings on this. We won't talk into what those are now here in this unclassified setting. They admitted to it. But no, there were no documents produced.

Has there been a committee hearing on the billions of military equipment that were left? As I understand it, foreign military sales are a State Department issue. We left to a foreign government \$87 billion or \$85 billion, whatever it is. No. There has been no committee hearing on that.

Has there been a report on the decision to move the NEO from Bagram Air Base to Kandahar or to Kabul? No. No, we haven't sat and talked about that. There has been no oversight of that decision, which belongs to this committee as soon as the State Department took over.

I am glad to see this resolution. I think it makes -to vote against this is a political decision, not to ask the
State Department to save documents on this egregious failure.
To say no to that, is a political decision.

For the future of our country and for future NEO operations executed by the State Department, we must have the documents so that real oversight can be done. It's that

simple. And to vote against that, well, that is a political decision. I yield.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. I just want to say, because it is occurring, NEO is oversighted by DoD, not by this committee. This committee, we've all been here for 20 years, has complete oversight. We've had it for the past 20 years.

And, you know, and I know that real oversight is the effort and what took place in Afghanistan was the Afghanistan War Commission. And that is what they are set to do just as soon as the GOP names a co-chair so that they can begin to work. That is what they are waiting for. And I recognize Representative Peter Meijer of Michigan for five minutes.

Mr. Meijer. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, as my colleagues have spoken, it has been over a year since we completed the withdrawal in Afghanistan. And we have so many unanswered questions to this date.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you mentioned that June classified briefing that there were a lot of members who weren't in attendance. I was there the entire time, and it was frustrating. That became largely an exercise in blame casting and trying to cast the buck. And I think we see that in our committee hearings here where it becomes you are fully targeting the Biden administration or fully defending the

2458 Biden administration.

I remember back when the announcement to withdraw was

made in the spring of 2021, it wasn't Secretary Blinken and

President Biden saying our hands are tied. There is nothing

we can do. We don't want to do this. It was the fulfillment

of a campaign promise.

And I will not spend my time trying to blame cast. I supported the withdrawal under President Trump. I supported the withdrawal under President Biden. But I have serious reservations and serious questions on how the withdrawal was executed over that phase.

And as somebody who had been involved in the SIV process going back close to a decade and was part of a private gathering that was trying to look for legislative solutions going in, it was incredibly frustrating to see the miscalculations, to see the assumptions that were being made by the administration, and how they didn't err on the side of caution. They thought they had more time. And they just continued punting things along.

And shortly after the withdrawal was completed, after that horrific August where I spent most of it living on Kabul time, waking up to, you know, WhatsApp messages and Signal messages from folks who were trying to get out, I had a couple of members of a NATO ally come into my office and ask

sincerely, you know, what they thought accountability for how this was executed would look like in the U.S. because in their country they had senior military and senior, you know, foreign diplomatic officials resign because they left behind several dozen interpreters. And in our case, I think, you know, Ambassador Khalilzad resigned, but that was mostly because his role was no longer necessary. But that was the only accountability that we had.

And we haven't had the transparency. We haven't had the document production. We haven't had the sincere questions being answered. I mean, I appreciate that we are on Foreign Affairs.

And as my colleague, Mr. Green mentioned, you know, we have more specific jurisdiction, but the amount of times where a question would be asked and because we had the involvement of the Department of Homeland Security, we had HHS and their Office of Refugee Resettlement. We obviously had the DoD. We had the CIA. Crossing across multiple committee jurisdictions, it just ended up in the interagency runaround.

This ROI is an opportunity for us to actually get some documents to actually get something produced. I think this is an opportunity we have to seize. We owe it to not only those we left behind in Afghanistan who had served us

loyally, the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marine, diplomatic
personnel, intelligence personnel who were on the ground at

HKIA doing an unimaginably hard task, given an impossible
mission, and executing it to the best of their ability,

having to undertake a moral injury level that, I think, is
incredible to try to fathom.

I mean, the Ranking Member mentioned that comparison to Schindler's List. I had a lieutenant colonel on the ground at HKIA tell me, you know, some days he felt like Schindler, like saving people from a horrific fate. And other days he felt like Himmler, having to turn folks away who didn't have the proper documentation because there were not enough diplomatic personnel and consular officials at those gates.

So this should not be a partisan issue. I completely agree with the Chairman on that. I would humbly suggest and recommend that we can make it not a partisan issue. We can make this vote a bipartisan vote to have some accountability if we have both majority and minority coming to cast votes in approval of this.

So I think it is important that we understand what influences the decision going in. That we not get caught up in trying to blame cast after the fact, but actually owe it to those who were on the ground, owe it to those who sacrificed, who served, and who are still in harm's way to

make sure that we never again repeat the mistakes that were
made in the lead-up to August of 2021, that we learned every
lesson imaginable and move forward.

I mean, our job in Congress is to conduct this oversight. This is an opportunity to conduct oversight of the executive branch and is one that we should not miss.

With that, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in support of this bill for its passage. And I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. Thank you. The gentleman yields back. And I just want to say, Mr. Meijer, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Green, Mr. Mast because you served this country in an admirable way, putting your lives on the line defending for it. And we are happy to disagree on methodology here. We agree, though, that we do need to make sure that we have complete oversight into looking into what and why the circumstances in Afghanistan and the leaving, collectively.

But I just wanted to give a recognition, and you were there. I want to acknowledge the fact because what I said earlier about some, but you were there. And you were there the whole time. And I respect that even when we disagree. So I just want to say thank you on the record for that.

And I recognize Mr. Mast for five minutes.

Mr. Mast. Thank you, Chairman. I also want to urge

support. You know, sometimes in war, there is just bad luck.

A sniper's bullet finds you, or you find a trip wire, or you

walk across somebody that's hidden in the dark of night,

things that are a part of war, but that you can't -- you

couldn't have prevented. It was bad luck.

The reason that this is so important is because it is so transparent to everybody that what happened in Afghanistan, it wasn't bad luck. It was bad leadership. And bad leadership, bad planning, cost the lives of our service members. That's a very important distinction.

And for that reason alone, it's what is owed to those that put on the uniform that gave their blood, sweat, and tears for 20 years, that demand the closure of understanding how it was allowed to unravel at the very end. And for those families that are grieving to this moment, it is what is owed because it wasn't an episode of just bad luck. That's how I feel. I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The gentleman yields back. Any further requests to speak on the bill? Do any members wish to offer any amendment?

Hearing none, we will now take a vote by voice. The question is to report H. Res. 1240 adversely, in other words, if you share my opposition to the resolution, you will vote aye.

2578	Again, I repeat, the question is to report H. Res. 1240
2579	adversely, in other words, if you share my opposition to the
2580	resolution, you will vote aye.
2581	And we are going to take a vote by voice so all members
2582	please unmute your microphone.
2583	And all those in favor say aye.
2584	All opposed say no.
2585	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. And
2586	without objection, the motion to reconsider
2587	PARTICIPANT: Mr. Chairman, I request a recorded vote.
2588	Chairman Meeks. A recorded vote is on it. And pursuant
2589	to Committee Rule 4(a)(2), further proceedings on the
2590	amendment shall be postponed.
2591	And we will now move on to the next measure. So we will
2592	now move on to the final measure, and consider H. Res. 1266,
2593	requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the
2594	House of Representatives relating to any initiative or
2595	negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program.
2596	Pursuant to notice for purposes of markup, I now call up
2597	H. Res. 1266.
2598	[The H. Res. 1266 follows:]
2599	
2600	**************************************

2601	Chairman Meeks. The clerk will report the measure.
2602	Ms. Hallman. House Resolution 1266, requesting the
2603	President to transmit
2604	Chairman Meeks. Without objection, the first reading of
2605	the resolution is dispensed with. And without objection, the
2606	resolution shall be considered as read and open to amendment
2607	at any time. At this time, I recognize myself to speak on
2608	this measure.
2609	H. Res. 1266 is a privileged resolution, introduced by
2610	Representative Foxx of North Carolina that would require the
2611	President of the United States to transmit to the House of
2612	Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the
2613	adoption of this resolution, copies of any document,
2614	memorandum, or other communication in his possession, or any
2615	portion thereof, that refers or relates to any initiative or
2616	negotiation regarding Iran's nuclear program.
2617	This I strongly recommend to my colleagues on both sides
2618	of the aisle that we oppose and here is why.
2619	First, H. Res. 1266 would create a harmful precedent
2620	with respect to Presidential communications of an ongoing
2621	negotiation. There is no precedent for Congress mandating
2622	the executive turn over living documents related to an
2623	ongoing, multilateral national security-related negotiation.

Passage of H. Res. 1266 risks directly damaging the

administration's ability to successfully conduct

negotiations, threatening to upset allies, and allow for the

premature leaking and manipulation of sensitive materials.

Second, this resolution is merely a partisan exercise that threatens the United States' longstanding strategic posture of not negotiating in public.

During the Trump administration, Congress did not receive documents in real-time related to any negotiations conducted with parties such as the Taliban or North Korea. Furthermore, the broad grasp of documents H. Res. 1266 will require the President to transmit would likely be challenged under the doctrine of executive privilege.

Third, a robust process through which Congress will review any negotiated agreement already exists. Shortly before the conclusion of the original JCPOA negotiations in 2015, the United States Congress passed with a strong bipartisan vote the now statutory plan for the transmission of the documents requested by H. Res. 1266 to Congress.

This law, commonly known as the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, INARA, provides the official bipartisan process for reviewing the documents related to the JCPOA. The Biden administration has acknowledged to Congress, the American people, and our negotiating partners that they will abide by INARA.

The administration's commitment to adhere to the requirements under INARA renders H. Res. 1266 unnecessary.

INARA mandates the administration to transmit all documents required in H. Res. 1266 in addition to an assessment of the agreement to Congress within five calendar days for review.

Once those documents enter Congressional possession,

Congress is provided 30 calendar days to review the

materials, hold hearings, receive briefings, and hold up or

down vote of approval or disapproval should Congress desire.

The administration is not authorized to implement a nuclear agreement with Iran while this review period is taking place. So if Congress disapproves of the agreement over the veto of the President of the United States, the administration is prohibited from moving forward with implementation.

Both our allies and adversaries are aware this process is in place. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has primary jurisdiction over the Iranian nuclear file. And while administration engagement on this issue could be better in the House, members of this committee have been briefed on the negotiations and classified sessions as the negotiations have progressed.

In fact, they held a briefing this morning, and we heard from the White House, the State Department, and intelligence

community. Unfortunately, we had a number of members who
decided, and some decided not to attend these briefings over
the last one and a half years, members' options. Others have
received unclassified updates of the talks upon request.

This issue is regularly reported in the free press.

At present, members have the means at their disposal to understand what these P5+1 talks are attempting to achieve and the sacrifices in the United States we have to make to reach an agreement with our adversaries.

We are not operating in darkness. If a deal is concluded, as I have noted, we will receive the full extent of the relevant documents. We will hear from the administration. We will hear from partners and allies. And Congress will have a vote. Congress will then have a vote to vote up or down the agreement.

So to me we don't need to play games or go back and forth with this document request. And as a result of that, I think it's in the interest of all of us, Democrats and Republicans, for every current President, the same as in the past Presidents and future Presidents, that we reject this resolution. I now recognize Ranking Member McCaul.

Mr. McCaul. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me just say to start the ROI could be complied with in the classified space, which would take your national security concerns, I

think, off the table. But I understand what you are saying
about INARA. I have been given assurances by the Deputy
Secretary of State that that will be complied with. And we
look forward to that.

But, you know, put simply, Iran continues to pose a direct threat to the national security of the United States. And I think it's important this comes after the Afghanistan ROI, which led to a projection of weakness that then led to Putin invading Ukraine, and then President Chairman Xi threatening Taiwan in the South Pacific. And now Iran is emboldened, the Ayatollah and North Korea as well. You know, Reagan said of the Soviet Union, trust, verify. I think in this case we cannot even trust, much less verify.

You know, we were at the IAEA, you and I and the committee, with the director general who talked about three undisclosed sites that the Iranians failed to report, absolutely failed to report to the IAEA. And then after that, the cameras went down on the sites. And what happened after that, Iran hacks the servers of the IAEA and steals the documents pertaining to their investigations.

You know, if I don't -- you know, I don't know what shows more lack of trust than that. And that is a part of this deal. And, you know, I know the administration, without getting into details, are concerned about that being a part

of the Iran deal. And they should because we shouldn't
reward Iran for violating the current agreement with the E3
with undisclosed sites of uranium and then hacking into the
IAEA and stealing their investigation and shutting down the
cameras.

I just think this whole idea that we can negotiate this is based on a false premise. The IAEA said we are not in a position to provide assurance that Iran's nuclear program is peaceful. I agree. I don't see how anybody can think this is a peaceful nuclear program when they want this to be swept under the rug.

Why in the world would they want as part of this deal to stop the IAEA's investigation into these undisclosed sites that were not reported by Iran if they didn't have a nuclear program at stake? It's not a peaceful nuclear program. We all know this.

And where you and I are in agreement, as we talked about this morning, is that I believe it should be the policy of the United States of America, and I urge the President to make this case and others, that a nuclear Iran is unacceptable. And I would urge our allies to join us in that declaration against the Ayatollah because only that will make sense to someone who doesn't understand weakness but rather exploits and only understands strength. We need to project

2745 strength in this case.

I believe that this is again another hot spot with

Ukraine. Mr. Chairman, you returned from Taiwan. We all saw

the threat that they posed to the speaker. And this is the

third big threat in addition to South Korea.

You know, and then the fact that Russia has got, like, their nuclear, you know, program that operates that took a nuclear facility in Ukraine. And now they are working in Iran with their nuclear program. And not only that, Mr. Chairman, but they are buying drones from Iran. Iran is providing drones to Russia. They are going directly into Ukraine. How can we trust, much less verify, when that is what we are talking about?

So I just would urge -- I think we should have all documents. We have had classified briefings and that is good. But we need all the documents. And we need to know what exactly is happening, and the American people deserve no less. And with that, I yield back.

Chairman Meeks. The Chairman yields back. I now recognize Representative Chris Smith of New Jersey for five minutes.

Mr. Smith. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I concur with our ranking member that all Americans deserve real answers and transparency. So much is at stake here with

regards to our national security and the security of our good friends and allies in the region, including the special Israel. So I am in strong support of H. Res. 1266, the resolution introduced by our good friend, Virginia Foxx.

Since any Iranian deal will likely be achieved through executive agreement and not a treaty, Congress has an extremely limited role therefore, and really no meaningful role, in any provision, in any new deal. Here it is, take it or leave it. We have been there before. It happened last time. And I believe that deal was catastrophic.

Mr. Chairman, on February 11, 2016, when the IAEA had said yes, all the material is out of Iran, Ambassador Stephen Mull, the Obama administration's lead coordinator for Iran nuclear implementation, sat in this very room, and I asked him a very simple question. What was the location of the nuclear material that was shipped to Iran's allied Russia as part of the JCPOA deal?

Ambassador Mull said, well, he confirmed that it had been put on a Russian ship. He could not even answer the simple question as to its destination, even where it was as we spoke. I asked repeatedly in follow-up, you know, days and weeks afterwards, where did it go? And he admitted at the hearing that we had no onsite, oversight capability under the terms of the JCPOA.

2793	So all of this material went to their ally, Russia. Do
2794	we trust Russia? I don't think so. One unanswered question
2795	in particular, what happened to the 25,000 pounds of enriched
2796	uranium? Again, shipped to Russia by Iran as part of the
2797	deal. Has it gone back? We don't know. Where is it? Is
2798	it, you know, waiting in a storage area, waiting to be
2799	returned to Iran?

Further, I do believe, Mr. Chairman, and I mean this, and I think both sides of the aisle should be pressing for this, what is the status of negotiations by the administration with Russia and Iran to create a new deal?

And as reported in March, should we be allowing Russia to buy Iran's excess enriched uranium? Again, so much is at stake. We need answers. This is a modest, and I think a very reasonable, request for information. The American people have a right to know not to all of a sudden wake up one morning and say we have a deal. We need to know now so we can try to influence in a positive way if there is going to be a deal what the particulars are of the nuclear deal with Iran.

Frankly, I don't think there should be one, but at least we should know what is in it. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I urge support for the resolution.

Chairman Meeks. The Chairman yields back. And I now

2817 recognize Representative Brian Mast of Florida for five
2818 minutes.

Mr. Mast. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The word was used dark, kept people in the dark, keeping Americans in the dark.

And I think it is important to understand the gravity, or for Americans to be able to understand the gravity, of this situation with Iran. What is the potential of what could happen here?

There could be American service members in Tehran or jets or drones or ordnance. And were something like that to take place, the American people absolutely deserve the clarity and the justification on why that would take place or would not. What are the risks that are posed?

It is as gravely serious as anything that we deal with in the whole of Congress by a country and a despot leadership that is as serious about threatening our government, our way of life, and our people as they are that of Israel and so many others throughout the region through their proxies.

In this moment in history, Americans find themselves in the dark on a host of policies. Why is our border open? Why do we have no red lines as it relates to our domestic border? What are the red lines that we have with Russia as it relates to Ukraine and what Russia does to Ukrainians or what type of ordnance they use? There are no red lines that any American

2841 could discern.

2842 What red lines do we have for China as it relates to
2843 Taiwan? What red lines do we have for North Korea as it
2844 relates to any nuclear program or ballistic missile program
2845 that they might have? There are no discernible answers for
2846 Americans in this administration.

And to put a point on how the majority has felt about this previously, I am going to read a quote as it relates to how you felt -- the majority felt about President Trump. By choosing to report the resolution adversely, our colleagues in the majority, that was when we were in the majority, are keeping Congress and the American people in the dark. That is what our colleagues on the other side -- that is how our colleagues on the other side were arguing about executive privilege. Exactly what we are speaking about right here, not letting the American people be in the dark.

So in that, I think this, this issue, the gravity that it carries and the potential foreign policy, kinetic policy, nuclear policy, implications that this has, warrants every bit of transparency that we can muster out of this process for the good of the American people. And in that, I yield the remaining of my time.

Chairman Meeks. The Chairman yields back. I now recognize Representative Claudia Tenney of New York for five

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2865	minutes.

Ms. Tenney. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you,
Ranking Member. And I just want to say thank you to
Representative Virginia Foxx for bringing this initiative
forward and demanding the transparency that the American
people deserve.

I feel, and I think a lot of us are expressing, that

Congress has been completely left behind by this

administration as it accelerates these nuclear negotiations

with Iran. Congress and the nation deserve to know what this

administration is allowing to be negotiated away in Vienna

without us at the table.

As we speak, the regime the Tehran is rapidly advancing its nuclear program while at the same time refusing to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors. We have heard this from Rafael Grossi and others that we couldn't get in.

And let's be specific. On the issue of the probe, the IAEA probe, this independent investigation into Iran's safeguard violations is fundamentally a technical question.

It is really not a political one. It is a technical question so it shouldn't be politically charged.

Accordingly, this probe should be terminated only when
all of the outstanding technical issues and concerns have

been addressed and resolved. They have not. And we have not received that information.

Just last week, the IAEA determined that it still cannot verify the peaceful, or maybe not so peaceful, nature of Iran's nuclear program. Yet still, the Biden administration remains intent on forging ahead with these negotiations. Having a deal, any deal, no matter what, good or bad, we have got to have a deal, maybe for a hollow political victory lap or something. But it is critically important that we make sure if we are ever going to have a deal that the deal is good for the United States and the American people and keeps our allies safe and secure.

And the American people have the right to know what our diplomats are agreeing to in Vienna, what alternatives the administration is considering, and how they intend to address the wide range of threats from Iran, primarily its dangerous nuclear missile program that we know that is going on that we are removed from.

The resolution by Virginia Foxx, I think, is vital.

This information should be provided to Congress so that we could effectively execute our critical oversight powers.

A technical issue really should not be a political issue. This is a technical issue. Are they complying?

Aren't they complying? If they are not, we should not engage

2913	and get in the middle of this deal. It is too dangerous and
2914	too much of a risk.
2915	And the American people have a right to know exactly
2916	what the deal is, what we are engaging in, what risks the
2917	United States is being put at, and the American people are
2918	facing.
2919	And so I say let's go back to the drawing board and make
2920	sure that we know what every technical aspect of this is, not
2921	for political purposes, but for the sake of our nation's
2922	security and the security of our allies around the world,
2923	particularly in the Middle East.
2924	With that, Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to
2925	support this initiative, and I yield back.
2926	Chairman Meeks. The gentlelady yields back. Mr.
2927	McCaul?
2928	Mr. McCaul. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I first ask unanimous
2929	consent to insert a statement into the record from
2930	Representative Virginia Foxx.
2931	Chairman Meeks. Without objection. Mr. McCaul.
2932	Thank you. And also pursuant to House Rules, I request that
2933	members have the opportunity to submit views for any
2934	committee report that may be produced on any of today's
2935	measures. Chairman Meeks. Without objection. Mr. McCaul.
2936	Thank you. I yield back. Chairman Meeks. At this time,

2937	the Committee will stand in recess until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow
2938	morning, at which time we will take votes on all recorded
2939	vote requests.
2940	Before we do that, we're going to take a vote by voice.
2941	All members please unmute you microphones.
2942	And all those in favor say aye.
2943	All those members opposed?
2944	The ayes have it.
2945	Mr. McCaul. Mr. Chairman, I request a recorded vote.
2946	Chairman Meeks. A recorded vote is requested. And
2947	pursuant to Committee Rule 4(a)(2), further proceedings of
2948	this amendment shall be postponed until tomorrow morning at
2949	9:00 a.m. This hearing is now in recess until that time.
2950	[Whereupon, at 6:29 p.m., the committee recessed, to
2951	reconvene at 9.00 a m. Thursday September 15, 2022 l